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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 097 20 May 1987

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Disarmament Conference Convenes in Cyprus 16 May BB 1
SFRY Delegation Arrives [TANJUG] BB 1
Dizdarevic Addresses Meeting [Zagreb] BB 1
Communique Stresses Cooperation [TANJUG] BB 1
'Jaruzelski Plan' Discussed at Vienna Meeting [PAP] BB 2
PAP Comments on Plan BB 2
Army Daily on Nonproliferation Treaty Violations [NARODNA ARMIYA 7 May] BB 3

BULGARIA

USSR's Marshal Kulikov Arrives on Visit 20 May C 1
Filipov Discusses Cooperation With USSR's Lebin C 1
BCP Daily Marks Anniversary of Treaty With USSR [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 May] C 1
DPRK Parliamentary Delegation Meets Todorov, Mladenov C 2
Politburo Approves Zhivkov Visit to PRC C 3
BCP CC Greetings to Swedish CP on Anniversary [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 May] C 4
Fatherland Front Congress Opens in Sofia C 4
Zhivkov Attends Opening C 4
Delegates Stress Organization C 5
SFRY's Colakovic Address [TANJUG] C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further on Australian Foreign Minister's Visit D 1
Received by Chnoupek D 1
Meets Husak, Departs D 2
Husak Receives CPSU Control Committee Official D 2
Delegation Departs D 3
Husak, Strougal Message to USSR Leadership [PRAVDA 8 May] D 3
Further on Afghan Foreign Minister's Visit D 4
Received by Husak, Chnoupek D 4
Chnoupek Hosts Dinner D 6
Further on Syrian Assembly Speaker's Visit D 6
Thai Foreign Minister Arrives, Met by Chnoupek D 7
Strougal Holds Talks With SFRY's Pejovski D 8
Gerle Arrives in Paris for Trade Talks D 8
Visits Nuclear Power Plant D 9
Tours Steel Plant D 9
Visits Engineering Firms D 9
Meets With Ministers D 9

Vietnamese City Party Delegation Arrives 18 May D 10
Fojtik Returns From Talks in Hungary 19 May D 10
Chnoupek, Klibi 7 May Dinner Speeches D 10
[RUDE PRAVO 8 May]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PRC's Zhao Ziyang To Pay Official Visit 8-11 June E 1
Krolikowski, Arndt Celebrate Start of PRC Flights E 1
Honecker, Krenz Meet USSR Interior Minister Vlasov E 1
Kessler, Delegation Visit Syrian Air Force Base E 2
Goetting Asserts Nation's Stand on Iran-Iraq War [IRNA] E 2
Palestinian Council Head Thanks Honecker for Message E 3
Thailand's Sitthi Ends Visit, Departs for CSSR E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 May]
Fischer Concludes Talks E 4
Fischer, Envoys See Off Guest E 4
Angolan Minister Pays Visit, Meets Krolikowski [Luanda] E 5
Cuban Minister Notes Terms of Plant Agreement [Havana] E 5
Briefs: Cultural Cooperation With Poland E 5

HUNGARY

CPCZ CC Secretary Fojtik Meets With Nemeth, Berecz F 1
Austrians Protesting Barrage System Asked To Leave F 1
Veress Discusses Austrian Foreign Trade F 2
[NEPSZAVA 8 May]
Gaspar, Trade Union Delegation Depart for FRG F 3
Party Delegation Returns From SEW Congress F 3
KISZ Delegation Returns From India, PRC F 3
Hungary Prepared To Host Peace Forum in 1988 F 3
Berecz Opens National Peace Council Meeting F 4
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 11 May]
Berecz on Transforming Economic Structure F 5
Briefs: Cooperation With France; Talks F 5
With Vatican

POLAND

Soviet Training Fighter Drops Missile, Kills One G 1
Jaruzelski Discusses Soviet Ties on Moscow TV G 1
[cross-reference]
Jaruzelski, Messner Send Message on PRC Disasters G 1
Jaruzelski Cables SFRY's Hasani on Birthday G 1
Belgium's Tindemans Meets Jaruzelski, Ends Visit G 1
Exchanges Views With Jaruzelski G 1
Orzechowski Discusses Visit G 2
Tindemans Discusses Visit G 3
To Deliver Jaruzelski Initiative G 4
Minister Says FRG Laws 'Prevent' WWII Compensation G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 May]
Further Reportage on Thai Foreign Minister's Visit G 6
Orzechowski Praises Cooperation G 6
Sitthi Focuses on Trade G 7
Czyrek Leads Delegation to Syria for Talks G 7
Meets President Al-Asad G 7
Signs Party Protocol G 8

Syrian Media Reports Visit [cross-reference] G 8
Communique Reviews Arab League Head's 9-11 May Visit G 8
Officials Discuss Ventures With Krupp Company G 9
Messner Meets Krupp Chairmen G 9
Jaruzelski Receives Chairmen G 9
RZECZPOSPOLITA Carries 5 May Urban News Conference [11 May] G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives USSR's Antonov 19 May H 1
Britain's Lord Newall Received by Ceausescu H 1
Meets With Giosan, Milea H 2
RCP's Constantin Received by Greek Party Leader H 3
Nicu Ceausescu Received by Egypt's Mubarak H 3
Giosan Receives Colombian Parliamentarians H 4
GDR Peace Delegation Visits 12-15 May H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on Japanese Economic Delegation's Visit I 1
Received by Dizdarevic I 1
Mikulic Sends Condolences to Zhao Ziyang I 1
[BORBA 15 May]
Finance Secretary Meets Netherlands' Lubbers I 2
LCY-PCI Talks in Rome Affirm 'Cordial' Ties I 2
Interview With Renovica Cited I 3
Albanian Delegation Ends Titograd Visit I 5
Reports on Foreign Cooperation Submitted to LCY I 6
[BORBA 12 May]
Hasani Congratulates Mojsov on Election I 7
Youth Group 'Relieves' STUDENT Editor of Duties I 8
Board Expresses 'Surprise' I 8
Editors Call for 'Public Debate' I 9
Factory Workers Replace Director, Disband Council I 10

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE CONVENES IN CYPRUS 16 MAY

SFRY Delegation Arrives

LD152333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2005 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, May 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and members of his delegation arrived in Cyprus this evening where they will participate in a meeting of the group of Nonaligned and Neutral (N-and-N) Countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). At the session, which opens tomorrow in Limassol, the foreign ministers of the nine-member group will review the progress made at the Vienna CSCE meeting, ways for strengthening the activities of the group, and the international situation.

The decision to convene the Cyprus meeting was taken last October at a ministerial meeting on the Yugoslav island of Brioni which accepted Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeorgyios Iakovou's offer to host the next meeting. The Limassol meeting will be attended by representatives of neutral Finland, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino, and Nonaligned Cyprus, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic Addresses Meeting

LD162042 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Limassol -- In this city a ministerial meeting of the group of Nonaligned and Neutral Countries is being held. Speaking at the opening of the meeting in Limassol, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the Nonaligned and Neutral Countries with their statements and in their common and individual proposals have made a significant contribution to the development of the process of European security and cooperation. Dizdarevic stressed in particular the proposals concerning the peaceful resolution of conflicts and terrorism, but he warned that the desired results have not been achieved with respect to the continuation of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. Participants in the meeting of the Nonaligned and Neutral Countries were received today by Cypriot President Kiprianou.

Communique Stresses Cooperation

LD171951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who has been taking part in the meeting of the Group of European Neutral and Nonaligned (NNG) countries in the Cypriot town of Limassol, left Larnaca this afternoon for Belgrade.

At the meeting of the NNG countries that are participating in the Vienna CSCE meeting, the ministers, or their deputies, of eight European countries positively assessed the work hitherto of the Vienna CSCE meeting and adopted joint standpoints on the strengthening and continuation of the CSCE process. Along with the assessment that in the context of CSCE a structure should be found that will enable all 35 participating countries to preserve their national security interests, participants at the meeting also expressed in a joint communique that the final act at the Vienna meeting stresses the need to strengthen cooperation in the field of industry, science, and technology and protect the environment.

At the Limassol meeting there was consideration of the international situation, and it was stressed that in the broad context of security in the world, security in Europe is closely bound up with security in the Mediterranean region.

'JARUZELSKI PLAN' DISCUSSED AT VIENNA MEETING

LD151350 Warsaw PAP in English 0032 GMT 15 May 87

[By PAP Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, May 14 -- The new Polish disarmament initiative, ever more frequently called the Jaruzelski plan, was the topic of discussions held by 19 delegations of Warsaw Treaty and NATO Pact states participating in the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, the head of the Polish delegation, who presided over the inaugural plenary session of the 42nd round of these negotiations, spoke of this subject during the session. In his address he informed the delegations of the remaining 18 states about the plan of decreasing arms and increasing confidence in Europe forwarded at Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of Wojciech Jaruzelski on May 8. Strulak recalled that during his recent visit to Vienna Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski presented the key provisions of the plan at a plenary session of the delegations of 35 states from Europe and North America participating in the CSCE Vienna '86 meeting. The Polish delegation disseminated the text of this address among the participants of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, the head of the Soviet delegation, states that the Soviet Union decisively supported Wojciech Jaruzelski's complex plan of reducing armaments and strengthening confidence in central Europe through the gradual decrease of nuclear and conventional arms in the zone dividing the political-military alliances with a simultaneous possibility of expanding this process to the whole European Continent in the future.

PAP Comments on Plan

LD182024 Warsaw PAP in English 1835 GMT 18 May 87

[By PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- If one ponders the third point of the Jaruzelski plan of decreasing arms and strengthening confidence in central Europe concerning a revision of military doctrines so that they could be mutually deemed as strictly defensive, it seems expedient to hold back from polemically treating statements on the defence character of the military doctrines of the North Atlantic pact even though the strategies binding in NATO would justify such polemics.

Contemporary doctrines generally envisage, speaking in plain terms, defence on outposts, moving operations onto enemy territory and a possibly early solution of the conflict there to one's advantage. It is argued that these kinds of defence assumptions are correct if the defended territories, for example, the densely populated lowlands from the Danish straits to the Danube valley, are not to be destroyed.

But this assumption results in the fact that armed forces and weaponry are geared not only to defence. Offensive weapon systems suitable for such operations are given preference, for understandable reasons, as well as battlefield or tactical nuclear weapons which destabilize security, and conventional weapons of immense power and accuracy. The effeciveness of offensive weapons consists in destroying the front line forces of the foe and his supply lines, as well as hitting at his economic infrastructure constituting the infrastructure of war. Can one, therefore, exlude, for example, the use of "smart" weapons directed accurately at their target in an attack on power stations? That is to say, 200 Chernobyls in Europe because that is the number of nuclear power stations which operate on our continent at present.

A man in his senses finds it difficult to imagine preplanned implementation of such a scenario of events. But, alas, chance cannot be ruled out, that is, also the return attack accompanied by the mechanism of escalation. By the way, in our part of the continent a great number of priority targets, such as airports, transportation lines, ports or important bridges lie in the vicinity of big cities. Therefore, the latter would be the target of attacks in the first hours of an armed conflict. The defence meaning of military doctrines consists in convincing the adversary that his attack is tied with the risk of losses too great to be acceptable. This assumption provokes the sides to escalate the development of those elements of strategy, tactics and weaponry which render this risk plausible precisely because they endow defence with an offensive character. Is it possible to transform military doctrines so as to make them non-provocative?

The time for a new way of thinking about everything has dawned, including issues of security and disarmament. There is demand for new thinking in this field. Jaruzelski plan suggests a direction of this thinking without closing the doors beforehand with solutions. This is a general invitation for politicians, political science experts, military theoreticians and practitioners to partake in a great cause.

ARMY DAILY ON NONPROLIFERATION TREATY VIOLATIONS

AU181312 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 May 87 p 4

[Unattributed NOVOSTI article: "The Most Violated Treaty"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. Administration has been repeatedly criticized in connection with its renunciation of several treaties in the area of arms control. Simultaneously, it has been assumed that among the treaties in this area, there is one document which mostly suits U.S. interests and therefore Washington will never undermine it. This opinion is being thoroughly cultivated by the NATO countries.

The treaty in question could have been called the most lucky one if it had not been violated, and even many times at that. We mean the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The proof of the West's lack of faith toward its obligations is evident to all -- which is Israel's program to create nuclear weapons. The source of the radioactive materials and the necessary components for creating nuclear warheads that Israel receives is no secret. True, some say that official Washington keeps to the sidelines. The conveyor belt by which Israel obtains theoretical and material nuclear skills from across the ocean is being serviced by private persons who are not on an official state payroll or who combine official and unofficial duties. From time to time they are caught and, occasionally, even punished. Thus, what should be likely becomes most improbable.

However, the problem does not only boil down to the secret export of nuclear equipment and radioactive materials. Furthermore, the circle of consumers of these nuclear exports does not end with Israel.

Articles I and II of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was signed on 1 July 1968, are fundamental. They state that the countries which have signed the treaty and which have nuclear weapons, undertake the obligation not to transfer these weapons or control over them to anybody. The other countries which signed the treaty and which do not have nuclear weapons, undertook the obligation not to accept -- directly or indirectly -- such weapons or control over them.

If these premises are applied to the way nuclear decisions are adopted in NATO, one immediately notices several alarming things. For example, the government of any NATO state has the right to adopt decisions -- in other words, to agree or disagree -- on inflicting a strike with NATO's nuclear means. Furthermore, this applies both to a "limited" and a "universal" nuclear war. According to the official NATO concept, the nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe are placed under "dual control" -- by the U.S. Administration and the government of the country on whose territory the nuclear weapons are deployed. A special NATO document stipulates that "the complete sovereignty of the member states will be preserved under all circumstances, and active consultations will be conducted by the governments prior to the adoption of decisions which might affect them directly or indirectly." In other words, the U.S. decision to use nuclear weapons cannot be adopted without the consent of the partner on whose territory the weapons are deployed.

NATO's interpretations of its own premises on the "double key" and the system of "political consultations" have a rather broad range. These interpretations, as a rule, have always been adapted to a specific situation. When in 1979 the so-called two-track NATO solution on the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in several West European countries was discussed, the participation of the "landlords" in using the nuclear weapons was invariably stressed. However, when the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was discussed, it was stressed that ostensibly, everything was exclusively in the hands of the Americans. Whatever they say does not mean much because a sufficient quantity of NATO "secrets," including documents with a security classification of "ultra top secret" [kosmik], have been revealed, thus making it possible to draw relevant conclusions.

A little over 10 hours is needed for a request from a corps command of any NATO state to reach the U.S. President through that command; military headquarters, the supreme commander of the NATO allied Forces in Europe, and the NATO Council. After the President reaches a decision it travels back down through the same channels. The indicative fact is that field commanders, for example Belgian, FRG, or Dutch field commanders, could initiate a nuclear decision. Is not this becoming a party to the nuclear weapons? The same applies to the decisions of the Committee on Military Planning, in which the non-nuclear members of NATO are also represented.

The claim that the European countries are increasingly becoming a party to nuclear weapons is fully justified in the context of the ever increasing further improvement of these weapons. Is it not correct to say that the high-precision "Pershing-2" medium-range missiles, which have a short flight time, increase the possibility of poorly controlled joint decisions in crisis situations, and that the danger of initiating a first strike increases as a result of an unclear or incorrect situation assessment, something in which NATO's non-nuclear states would take part? Some "new questions" also emerge in connection with the deployment of nuclear weapons in space and the incorporation of many U.S. allies in the implementation of the SDI program. These and other facts show that the United States and its allies reduce the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons to technical if not formal obligations.

USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV ARRIVES ON VISIT 20 MAY

AU200950 Sofia BTA in English 0937 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, arrived here today on a friendly working visit. He is accompanied by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces.

The guests were welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhorov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, as well as by Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States at the Bulgarian People's Army.

FILIPOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR'S LEBIN

AU181848 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 87 p 8

[Text] On 14 May Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received a working group of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Dmitriy Lebin, a responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria according to the plan on cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

The guests were briefed on the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and working people in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress on reaching a new qualitative growth in economy and other areas of public life. Some issues related to the work and prospects of the USSR-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts and direct production links between enterprises of the two countries, were reviewed.

The meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Kostadin Ivanov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy" Department, and Anatoliy Zubkov, advisor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BCP DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

AU191955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Highly Valued and Logical Results"]

[Text] Time has demonstrated on numerous occasions that friendship and cooperation between our people and the Soviet Union is truly necessary for us just as sun and air are necessary for all living creatures. The implementation of a very close integration of all spheres of life was expressed in detail and in an impressive manner through the second friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty signed by representatives of the two fraternal parties in Moscow 20 years ago. This treaty assumed the strength of an historic document, and elevated the fraternal cooperation, the all-round integration and the intellectual unification of the Bulgarian and Soviet people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave the most precise and accurate definition of this treaty in describing it as a "highly valued and logical result of a friendship that can be called unique as to its purity, strength, and scope."

There are numerous characteristic features today that reflect the all-round increasing closeness between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. [paragraph continues]

The most eloquent feature of this is the nationwide character of the cooperation that has already become the common cause of all political, youth, trade union, and other public organizations, as well as of all working people in both countries.

An analysis of Bulgarian-Soviet economic, political, and cultural relations over the past 20 years is based on the full unanimity existing between the actions and plans of the two fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties -- the BCP and the CPSU. This is because the peoples of both countries are resolved to master new fields of comprehensive fraternization in implementing the decisions and instructions of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses.

The meetings held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev gave powerful impetus to the further intensification and perfection of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation on a qualitatively new basis. These meetings promoted the creation of even more favorable conditions for the application of progressive, new forms of economic and scientific-technical relations between the two countries, part of which are the establishment of joint enterprises, international trusts, design and engineering organizations, as well as scientific-technical institutes, and so forth.

In the memorable years following the April plenum of 1956, which were the years of Bulgaria's greatest economic upsurge, our country made great progress in its cultural and intellectual development as well. In this area, precisely, our intellectual integration with Soviet creative artists and with Soviet culture -- which is the most progressive and the most humanitarian culture in the world -- played a decisive role for our development.

The documents of historic importance signed 20 years ago in the Soviet capital broadly proclaimed the postulate that peace and socialism are inseparable. The two countries are still loyal to that principle, and with their joint actions within the Warsaw Pact, they are implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems in their efforts to achieve peace, detente, and security throughout the world.

Promoted by the mutual resolve to achieve the longed-for summit of communism, inspired by our common goals and ideas, encouraged by the two countries' economic, social, and cultural achievements, the bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR will continue to develop further at accelerated rates which will be not only to the advantage of our two countries, but to the benefit of the entire socialist community.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS TODORCV, MLADENOV

AU192022 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- Today the parliamentary delegation of the DPRK, led by Mr. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which is paying a visit here, had talks with a delegation of the National Assembly, led by its chairman Mr. Stanko Todorov.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of the relations between Bulgarian and the DPRK at all levels and stressed the role of the meetings and talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Kim Il-song in the constant broadening of bilateral cooperation.

The two sides exchanged parliamentary experience and information on the tasks which the two countries are solving at the present stage in the socio-economic development field.

The MPS expressed support for the initiatives of the USSR for disarmament as well as for its initiatives for strengthening peace and security in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Yang Hyong-sop expressed gratitude to Bulgaria for her support for the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification the homeland.

Today the parliamentary delegation of the DRPK was received by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov who gave a high assessment to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr. Petur Mladenov acquainted the guests with the basic principles of Bulgaria's foreign policy, the main goal of which is the preservation of peace and [indistinct words] in the world. He stressed that Bulgaria supports the policy of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the homeland, including for its latest proposal for military political negotiations between the North and the South at summit level.

Mr. Yang Hyong-sop informed of the situation on the Korean peninsula and expressed alarm over the tension created by the adventurist policy of the U.S. in the region.

POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO PRC

AU191937 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party heard the information of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, on his official visit of friendship to China from May 5 through 10, 1987 at the invitation of Mr. Zhao Ziyang, acting secretary general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of China's State Council, and Mr. Li Xiannian, president of China.

The Politburo expressed satisfaction over Mr. Todor Zhivkov's talks with Mr. Li Xiannian and Mr. Zhao Ziyang, with Mr. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and with Mr. Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding.

The Politburo stressed the conclusion that over the past few years the relations between Bulgaria and China have been activated and confirmed the desire for Bulgaro-Chinese relations to continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and of the cause of socialism. It was stressed that Mr. Todor Zhivkov's talks with the Chinese leaders will contribute to the further promotion of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party.

The documents signed during the visit will contribute to the broadening and adding to the contacts between Bulgaria and China. The agreement on the guidelines for economic and techno-scientific cooperation up to the year 2000 will play an important role to this end.

Bulgaria and China stressed that it is necessary to work actively for decreasing the tension in the international situation, for strengthening peace and security in the world, for stopping the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for averting its transference into space.

The two sides welcomed the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S. for reducing the nuclear arsenals, including on eliminating medium and shorter range missiles in Europe. They expressed support for the establishing of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and in other parts of the world.

The two sides stressed that the regional problems and conflicts should be solved by peaceful means. Bulgaria and China expressed solidarity for the struggle of the peoples for national independence and social justice and resolutely condemned the policy of neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The talks stressed that the existence of some differences on separate issues does not and should not impede the interaction of Bulgaria and China on the international field.

Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party gave a positive assessment to the official visit of friendship of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to China and expressed the conviction that it will open a new chapter in the development of Bulgaro-Chinese relations in the interest of peace and security in the world.

BCP CC GREETINGS TO SWEDISH CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU181652 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 87 p 1

["Greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the leadership of the Swedish Left Party Communists on the 70th anniversary of founding the party"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

Please accept the most cordial and friendly greetings of the BCP Central Committee on the 70th anniversary of founding the party of the Swedish Communists.

Our country's Communists have special feelings of sympathy for and solidarity with your consistent efforts to defend the political, economic, and social rights of the Swedish working people and contribute to peace, detente, and disarmament.

The actions of the militarist forces, which in their striving to achieve military superiority continue to intensify the arms race and try to transfer it to space, evoke alarm and concern. We think that the times in which we are living require from the Communists the skill to find new approaches toward solving the great and complex problems which mankind faces today.

Dear comrades, we wish you successes in strengthening your party's relations with the workers class and the broad masses of the working people, for the unity of all progressive and democratic forces in your country.

FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS OPENS IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Attends Opening

AU140822 Sofia BTA in English 0743 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA) -- The 20th congress of the most popular mass organization in this country -- the Fatherland Front, started here today. The organization unites more than four and a half million Communists, members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and non-party members.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, party and state leaders will take part in the work of the congress.

The total number of the delegates is 3,125. The congress is attended by almost 50 foreign delegations, representatives of the fraternal fronts and movements from the socialist countries, of the democratic parties and fronts from Asia, Africa and Latin America, of progressive parties and movements from the capitalist countries.

The congress will examine the work of the organization in the period between the two congresses and will outline a programme for its future tasks in accordance with the process of deep restructuring in all spheres of life.

The agenda envisages sittings in four sections: "The Fatherland Front and the Social Economic Development of the Country and Conservation of Environment"; "The Fatherland Front and tne Further Development of Socialist Democracy and People's Rule"; "Ideological and Educational Activity of the Fatherland Front"; "Problems and Prospects in the Development of the Fatherland Front as an Organization and Movement".

The chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, delivered an opening speech in which he outlined the new responsibilities of the organization for the raising of the social and labour activity of the masses, as well as the need of change in the style and methods of work of the members and leaders of the organization.

Delegates Stress Organization

AU141723 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] In their statements, the delegates stress the need for the Fatherland Front organisations to energize their work to meet the requirements of the new political developments in the country and in compliance with the BCP strategic policy line of qualitatively new growth rates in all spheres of life.

In the common opinion, the organisation plays an increasingly important role under the circumstances for rallying the broadest possible segments of the population for the realization of the sweeping socioeconomic programmes, for raising socialist individuals capable of carrying out responsibly the tasks of the present day.

It was pointed out that the Fatherland Front members regard the reconstruction as a process of shaking part of the organisations out of the harmful inertia and stagnation, out of the ostentation and formality, to fight relentlessly with everything which does not conform to the principles of socialism.

The delegates believe that the grass-roots organisations should become more efficient and militant. It is in the grass-roots organisation that the personal, the collective and the social interests compiement each other most comprehensibly on a work-place and residence basis. There should be no "off-limits" zones for the grass roots organisations, because they can help solve the pressing social problems in the fullest possible measure.

Unqualified support was expressed for the idea that in the conditions of transferring socialist property to the work forces for management and administration, the Fatherland Front should upgrade its efforts in managing communal sites.

The Fatherland Front should guarantee the broadest possible openness on all questions of socialist construction: both on the successes and the difficulties. On this basis, the entire population should upgrade its functions of control over the adoption and implementation of the social development programmes.

Mr Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), addressed the delegates on behalf of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party. He stressed that over 45 years of its history, the Fatherland Front has emerged as a powerful association of popular forces, that it contributes towards the gradual formation of a socially homogeneous society. By all its work, the organisation helps the translation of the idea of people's democracy into reality.

"The transition from 'government in the name of the people' to 'government by the people itself', from democratic rule to self-management is a process of profound transformation of the political system. In its capacity as a socio-political association of the entire people, the Fatherland Front has a specific part of its own to play in the realization of the historic process of innovation," Mr Angel Dimitrov said.

Observing that contradictions should be overcome and the outdated notions abandoned in order to achieve a promotion of democracy, he emphasized that having won the right to represent the entire people, the Fatherland Front is called upon to fight uncompromisingly against the artificial obstacles raised to social initiative.

"We have every reason to say that the Fatherland Front assumes the decisive responsibility for the realization of a fundamental principle of socialism: that control should become the concern of millions of people," Mr Angel Dimitrov emphasised.

SFRY's Colakovic Address

LD152102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2340 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (TANJUG) -- Close cooperation between the Balkan countries is the basic precondition for the implementation of the aspirations of the peoples of the region for it to become a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, said Bozidar Colakovic, Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the country's largest social-political organization. Colakovic was greeting the delegates of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, which opened in Sofia today.

Recalling that through comprehensive cooperation with peaceful, progressive and democratic forces in the world the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance struggles for peace, detente, equal cooperation and understanding among peoples, Colakovic laid emphasis on relations with neighbouring countries which Yugoslavia bases on principles of mutual respect, independence, inviolability of borders, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference.

Colakovic said that, on these bases, Yugoslavia is ready to develop good-neighbour cooperation with Bulgaria -- political, economic, in the areas of culture, art and other areas which contribute to the rapprochement of the peoples of the two countries.

Colakovic expressed the conviction that the cooperation, which fully respects historical realities, and a mutual respect of differences in internal development and the international positions of the two countries, is the best way to strengthen mutual trust and to overcome open questions in bilateral relations.

FURTHER ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Chnoupek

LD181745 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Australian counterpart William G. Hayden met here Monday to discuss bilateral relations.

They stressed the significance of a political dialogue on all levels and confirmed bilateral interest in its further intensification aimed at the strengthening of peace and security in the world. The two sides expressed belief that relations between the two Parliaments and other contacts between Czechoslovak and Australian representatives will contribute to reaching this aim. Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the Australian guest about the planned opening of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Australia this year, as part of Czechoslovak efforts to strengthen political dialogue and bilateral cooperation.

Dealing with economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation, the two ministers pointed to the great potential of its intensification, of extending bilateral exchange of goods and economic contacts. The Czechoslovak minister pointed out the importance of higher forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation including the establishment of joint ventures, cooperation on third markets, and spoke about new possibilities being created by the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economic mechanism.

In a discussion with Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden dealing with international issues, Bohuslav Chnoupek explained Czechoslovakia's attitude towards the restructuring of international relations in harmony with the demands of the space-nuclear era.

He stressed that the foreign policy of the socialist countries is an association of the philosophy of creating a secure world in a nuclear era with the platform of concrete disarmament initiatives. He pointed to Mikhail Gorbachev's historical January 15, 1986 statement on the program of liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, and appreciated Australia's attitude towards this proposal.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed hope that the realistically thinking circles in NATO will foil the attempts to block the agreement on liquidation of the medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

The Australian minister called for the observance of agreements on strategic nuclear weapons. He informed his Czechoslovak counterpart about the Australian Government's protest against the so-called broader interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

He stressed the significance of the latest Soviet disarmament proposals and pointed to their attractiveness for the West European public. He emphasized the necessity to use the improved international atmosphere for making progress in disarmament talks.

A certain imbalance in conventional weapons between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO arousing concern in several West European countries, poses a problem, William G. Hayden said. He assigned great significance to the liquidation of chemical weapons.

The two ministers exchanged views on several important regional issues. They pointed to the significance of the holding of an international conference in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

They called for an immediate halt to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The talks were held in a constructive atmosphere.

Meets Husak, Departs

LD200056 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, in conclusion of his official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They evaluated positively results achieved in Czechoslovak-Australian relations and stressed bilateral interest in their further expansion and deepening in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The two statesmen exchanged opinions on the international situation, stressed the necessity to strengthen mutual confidence and security in international relations, and called for the improvement of the international atmosphere and solution of all disputes by peaceful means. They underlined the importance of the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the necessity to make use of this chance to ensure peaceful life for the present and future generations.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for home today.

He was seen off by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

HUSAK RECEIVES CPSU CONTROL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

LD152029 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- General Secretary of Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Soviet Communist Party Control Committee Deputy Chairman and Communist Party Central Committee Member Mikhail Voropayev in the presence of Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Control and Audit Commission.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere both representatives highly appreciated the close cooperation of the two fraternal parties in implementing the conclusions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 17th congress and the Soviet Communist Party's 27th congress and in accelerating both countries' economic and social development. The results of the recent visit of General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia are very important for the deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation, they said.

Delegation Departs

LD161513 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation headed by Mikhail Voropayev, its deputy chairman and member of the party Central Committee, left Prague today by air. It was seen off at Ruzyne airport by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MESSAGE TO USSR LEADERSHIP

AU121141 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 May p 1

[Message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, and N.I. Ryzhkov]

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and people of the CSSR and ourselves personally we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire fraternal Soviet people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitler's fascism.

For the peoples of Czechoslovakia the May days are linked forever with memories of the period of the culminating national liberation struggle, with the unforgettable moments of joy in connection with our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army. In these days we honor with love and respect the memory of our liberators and remember the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the restoration of our state autonomy and independence.

Liberation opened up before our country the path toward basic political and economic changes and the building of a new social order. With justified pride the 17th CPCZ Congress assessed highly the results of our people's creative efforts and set new tasks for accelerating the CSSR's socioeconomic development.

The years of socialist construction have affirmed the basic and abiding significance of the alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the Czechoslovak people's vital interests. Our firm bond, based on deep respect and mutual understanding and on the unity of views of our fraternal parties and countries on all fundamental questions, is for us a revolutionary behest, a living feature of contemporary life, a certainty on which we rely in all our plans for the future.

The recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was an important milestone in the development of our mutual relations. This visit convincingly demonstrated our people's profound feelings of sympathy for the Soviet Union and the party of Lenin, for the innovatory transformations which are being implemented under its leadership and which are aimed at comprehensively developing socialism and at enhancing its attraction and influence. The Czechoslovak Communists and all our people unambiguously profess allegiance to the 27th CPSU Congress resolution which was given further concrete form at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

We see in the changes taking place in the Soviet Union's sociopolitical life, which indicate the historical perspectives of socialism's development, a living source of inspiration in resolving the current exacting tasks of socialist building in the CSSR.

The revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society and the socialist countries' desire to achieve the fuller development of socialism are the natural continuation of the historical process initiated 70 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its tireless efforts aimed at normalizing the international atmosphere, halting the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and ensuring security in Europe and throughout the world are meeting with a high assessment and full support in Czechoslovakia, as they are among the broad world public.

On this notable day in the life of the peoples of both our countries, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrades, the Communists, and the entire Soviet people new success in labor for the sake of the flowering of the Soviet Union and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR

Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

FURTHER ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Husak, Chnoupek

LD192147 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak here today, on the third day of his visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two officials exchanged views on the present situation in South-West Asia. Gustav Husak stressed in this context Czechoslovakia's support for Afghanistan's policy of national reconciliation and all other steps aimed at establishing peace and order in the country, at building a sovereign and non-aligned Afghanistan and normalizing relations with all countries.

Gustav Husak invited Afghan People's Democratic Party General Secretary Najib to visit Czechoslovakia. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Earlier in the day the Afghan foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov hill.

He also exchanged information with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak about the situation in their parties and countries, and discussed some foreign policy topics.

Later in the day, Abdol Wakil had talks with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, focusing on ways of expanding cooperation between the two countries. Lubomir Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue participating in the development of Afghan mining, power and building industries and transport, and that both sides must seek further effective forms of cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology, including cooperation on third markets.

Abdol Wakil appreciated the support Czechoslovakia grants Afghanistan on the international forum in its efforts at creating conditions for the peaceful life of the Afghan people.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil held talks here today with his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek on the traditions and the further development of relations between their countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed full support for the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the Afghan leadership towards the end of last year and expressed the conviction that its implementation will lead to the construction of a progressive, independent and non-aligned state.

He recalled that this policy creates good conditions also for the further development of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and stressed Czechoslovakia's readiness to further expand friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with Afghanistan. He appreciated the positive development of trade relations and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two states and pointed to the possibilities of increasing the volume of goods exchange.

Abdol Wakil highly appreciated the principled peace policy of Czechoslovakia and its active approach to the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

He also praised Czechoslovakia's assistance to Afghanistan, mainly its contribution to the development of the Afghan mining industry, the construction of cement works and development of transport. He thanked the Czechoslovak side for the training of professionally highly skilled workers for all spheres of life of the Afghan society.

The two ministers confirmed the readiness of their countries to contribute actively to the relaxation of tension, the strengthening of peace and to security in the world. They highly praised the program for the liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986.

They agreed that the possibilities of easing international tension which begin to emerge in international relations should be used for improving the international atmosphere and for reaching progress mainly in disarmament. They stressed that an immediate conclusion of an agreement on the liquidation of American and Soviet medium- and short-range missiles in Europe is of primary importance.

The ministers stated that one of the most important tasks at present is the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister gave a dinner tonight in honour of his Afghan guest.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD200132 Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan convincingly expresses the Afghan leadership's effort and resolve to create favourable conditions for the country's allround development, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said tonight.

At a dinner he gave for his visiting Afghan counterpart Abdol Wakil, the Czechoslovak minister stressed this policy is fully supported by Czechoslovakia.

"Together with all realistically thinking people of the whole world we condemn the hypocrisy of imperialist forces which on the one hand speak of the need for a political settlement but on the other hand they are placing ever new obstacles in its way", he said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated Afghanistan's effort to establish zones free of nuclear weapons, its constructive role in the Non-Aligned Movement, its activity in questions in Asian security, efforts to halt the sensless war between Iran and Iraq, support for a just settlement of the situation in the Middle East as well as its solidarity with the Front-Line States of Africa, with Nicaragua and all nations fighting against colonialism and for liberation.

Pointing out the importance of Soviet peace initiative, Minister Chnoupek voiced the conviction that the new Soviet proposals concerning medium-range, operational and tactical, and tactical missiles are a unique chance for breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. He stressed Czechoslovakia's full support for these initiatives.

Minister Wakil said at the dinner that the Afghan Government continues pursuing the policy of national reconciliation, aimed at a speedy end to the bloodshed and to foreign interference, and at normalization of the situation in the region. He said this was in harmony with Afghanistan's peaceloving policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighbour relations.

The Afghan People's Democratic Party and the government are determined to continue this policy until the government of national unity and a coalition with opposition forces are formed and until the fratricidal war is completely ended, Minister Wakil said.

The Afghan minister voiced his country's full support for the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, aimed at averting the nuclear danger and at ensuring world peace.

FURTHER ON SYRIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER'S VISIT

JN191621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi has reiterated that Syria, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad, and by the National Progressive Front, is determined to stand up to all forms of pressure, threats, and imperialist and Zionist plans.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor yesterday by Alois Indra, Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Al-Zu'bi said Syria is striving for strategic parity with Israel and Arab solidarity on an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist platform. Syria believes a truly effective UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by all parties concerned to be the best vehicle to achieve a just peace in the region, said Al-Zu'bi. He lauded Czechoslovakia's stands on Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, and conveyed the Syrian people's appreciation for the stands of the Czechoslovak people and leadership supporting our struggle. The Syrian people, added Al-Zu'bi, fully appreciate Czechoslovakia's concern for a just peace in the Mideast based on Israel's withdrawal fron the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to repatriation and self-determination.

Al-Zu'bi stressed that this friendship and cooperation, whose foundations were laid by the struggler leader presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak in 1985, has immensely helped consolidate and expand bilateral relations in all spheres.

For his part, Indra reviewed a number of current international issues. The socialist bloc countries and all the forces of freedom and progress must give sustained support to developing nations against the imperialist, neocolonialist, and racist plots seeking the political and economic exploitation of peoples, said Indra. In a speech welcoming Al-Zu'bi and his delegation, he expressed the appreciation of the Czechoslovak people for Syria's principled policies which constitute a roadblock obstructing the expansionist plans of the United States and Israel in the Mideast.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY CHNOUPEK

LD200914 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was invited by his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek who was at the airport to welcome the guest.

Czechoslovak-Thai relations are not burdened -- with the exception of different attitudes to the so-called Kampuchea issue -- with any problems preventing their development in all spheres. They rest on the principles of equality, mutual advantageousness, co-existence and cooperation of states with different social systems.

Czechoslovakia and Thailand established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1974. A Thai foreign minister visited Czechoslovakia the first time in 1978 and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek went to Thailand one year later.

These two visits gave an impulse mainly to economic cooperation, developing under the 1978 agreement on trade and payments. The annual turnover of goods exchange ranges between 12 and 17 million U.S. dollars. It amounted to 13.5 million dollars in 1986 with Czechoslovak exports to Thailand worth 11.6 million. This is why Sitthi Sawetsila is accompanied on his current visit by an 18-strong group of representatives of private entrepreneurs.

The Prague talks should help expand the forms of economic cooperation and trade, although due attention will also be paid to a draft agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, prepared by Czechoslovakia back in 1978 and 1984. Czechoslovakia exports to Thailand mainly engineering products and helps build several factories, and imports natural rubber, rice and tungsten ore. Czechoslovakia would like to sign an agreement allowing its airlines to use Bangkok Airport.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S PEJOVSKI

LD200108 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today member of the Yugoslav Executive Council Mito Pejovski who heads a delegation to the 20th sesesion of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation currently held in Prague.

The Czechoslovak premier spoke of the aims pursued by his country in the sphere of home policy and national economy and underlined the significance of the process of restructuring the economic mechanism.

He expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in the dynamic development of economomic, scientific and technical cooperation with Yugoslavia, especially in the field of cooperation and specialization in production and the establishment of direct contacts in production.

GERLE ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR TRADE TALKS

LD161555 Prague CTK in English 1159 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Paris May 16 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle arrived here today on a five-day official visit to France.

During the visit he will hold talks with French Minister of Industry, Telecommunications and Tourism Alain Madelin, Minister charged with foreign trade Michel Noir and representatives of French business circles on Czechoslovak-French economic relations, especially trade exchange and industrial cooperation.

The Czechoslovak representative will also visit a nuclear power plant at Nogent-sur-Seine, the Solac steel-works in Metz, the research centre of the Thomson electronics firm and other French industial plants.

In 1986, France was Czechoslovakia's sixth largest trade partner among the advanced capital states.

The current visit of Ladislav Gerle should be a stimulus for industrial and trade circles in the two countries to be more active in establishing contacts between businessmen, managers, technicians and specialists in research. These professional contacts are necessary for a qualitatively higher level in economic relations.

Visits Nuclear Power Plant

LD171712 Prague CTK in English 1456 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Paris May 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle who arrived on a working visit to France yesterday visited today the French nuclear power plant at Nogent-sur-Seine.

He also met with French specialists in nuclear power engineering and later in the day visited the Silec Electronics firm in Montreau.

Tours Steel Plant

LD182034 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Paris May 18 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, on a visit to France, today visited a steel plant in the eastern French city of Metz and an electronics research centre in Nancy.

Gerle, accompanied by managers of the Sollac steel works, saw a rolling train and a continuous-casting shop during his tour round the plant.

Later in the day, he discussed prospects of trade cooperation with representatives of the Thomson Electronics Firm during a visit to its research centre in Nancy.

Gerle has been on a five-day official working visit to France since Saturday.

Visits Engineering Firms

LD200105 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Paris May 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, currently on an official working visit to France, inspected today enterprises of the Alsthom engineering firm in Belfort, eastern France.

He was also shown products of the Stein industries firm, including equipment for the reduction of air pollution.

Meets With Ministers

LD200927 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Paris May 20 (CTK correspondent) -- French Minister Delegate for External Trade Michel Noir conferred with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle here on Tuesday. They both agreed that development of trade exchange between France and Czechoslovakia is encouraging but all the possibilities have not been exhausted so far.

Ladislav Gerle acquainted Minister Noir with the progressing changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak economy, mainly with the new foreign trade competence of the enterprises. Many of them, for instance the firms Skoda and Sigma, already cooperate with French firms.

The representatives stated that the level of economic relations between the two countries is good, but still not according to their wishes. They have common ambitions, in trade exchange as well as in industrial cooperation, Michel Noir told CTK. "I see good prospects for cooperation in many industrial sectors", he said.

French Minister of Industry, Communications and Tourism Alain Madelin, at whose invitation the visit takes place, met Ladislav Gerle later in the evening.

VIETNAMESE CITY PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 MAY

LD191044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Hanoi City Party Committee, led by Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Vietnamese Central Committee Politburo and chief secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, arrived in Prague today. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, and other representatives of political and public life.

The Vietnamese guests will hold talks in Prague on the fulfillment of the agreement on cooperation between the two countries' capitals. In touring enterprises and institutions, they will acquaint themselves with Prague's economic, social, and cultural development. The delegation will also visit Karlovy Vary and other West Bohemnian cities.

FOJTIK RETURNS FROM TALKS IN HUNGARY 19 MAY

LD200102 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from his working visit of Hungary. During the visit, views were exchanged on topical questions of ideological work and implementation of the conclusions by secretaries of fraternal parties in Warsaw this January.

CHNOUPEK, KLIBI 7 MAY DINNER SPEECHES

AU141024 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Chedli Klibi Welcomed in Prague"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- [passage omitted] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a festive dinner in honor of Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, in the Cernin Palace yesterday. The dinner was attended by Jan Janik and Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and other representatives of our political and public life. Ambassadors of the member countires of the League of Arab States to the CSSR were also present.

Both officals proposed toasts in the course of the dinner.

Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised the role of the League of Arab States in dealing with the Middle East crisis and with conflicting situations in the Middle East and in the Arab world, as well as its role in the fight of Arab countries against Zionism, imperialism, and neocolonialism.

He voiced resolute support for the just struggle of the people of the Arab countries and the deep solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, for enforcing their right to self-determination and to set up a state of their own.

We follow with friendly interest and new hopes the efforts to restore the Palestinian movement's unity. We regard the results of the recent session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers as encouraging from the viewpoint of the attainment of this goal, he said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek resolutely rejected attempts to deal with the Middle East conflict and its core problem, the Palestinian issue, by separate talks and voiced the conviction that the start of preparatory talks among permanent members of the UN Security Council on convening an international conference on the Middle East represents the point of departure for establishing lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The final aim of such a conference, a realistic and feasible aim, must be a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that would ensure the just national rights, security, sovereignty, and peaceful development of all states and nations in the Middle East region, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

We live in a period, he continued, in which the ideas of indivisible peace, detente, cooperation, and joint security are striking deep roots in the world community. It is the Soviet Union that is the pathfinder and exponent of these new approaches and of the new way of thinking. Its peace initiatives are the materialization of the most humane ideas of mankind; they are becoming the point of departure for practical steps in all areas of disarmament. We consider the disarmament proposals advanced by the highest Soviet representative Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to the CSSR to be of exceptional importance as they could become a major spur to improving the atmosphere not only in Europe, but also in the Middle East region and in the world at large.

At the close of his speech Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the visit by Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, to the CSSR would be a major contribution to strengthening friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Arab countries as well as to promoting useful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the CSSR and the League of Arab States.

Chedli Klibi conveyed thanks for the warm reception accorded to him in Czechoslovakia. He voiced his pleasure at the fact that his official visit is taking place at a time when the Czechoslovak people are celebrating the anniversary of their liberation. Your people's liberation struggle, he said, coincided with the national liberation struggle of the Arab nations against foreign domination. He went on to say that the formation of the League of Arab States in 1945 was an expression of the will of the Arab states to promote their unity for the sake of progress and peaceful cooperation.

The struggle of the Arab people for freedom and sovereignty continues, he stressed. At present it is represented by the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and the people of Lebanon and other Arab countries to do away with the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories in Palestine, Lebanon, and on the Golan Heights and to enable the Palestinian people to set up their own independent state on the territory of their homeland with Jerusalem as its capital. He recalled that in the resolutions of their summit conference in Fes, the Arab states stressed their resolve to continue fighting for their rights and seek permanent peace in the Middle East on the basis of the UN Charter and UN resolutions. [paragraph continues]

The Arab states agree with the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Plaestine, as a full-fledged participant. In this connection Chedli Klibi appreciated the support of the CSSR Government for the process of unification of the Palestinian organization. He also emphasized the support provided by the CSSR and other socialist counties, notably the USSR, to the Palestinian people resisting the continuing Israeli aggression. He voiced concern at the continuing Iraqi-Iranian war and its ruinous consequences for the people of both countries.

Chedli Klibi further drew attention to the solitarity of the Arab counties with nations fighting for freedom and independence and expressed support to the African national liberation movement in its fight against the racist regime in the RSA.

The Arab nations long for a world where peace and security reign, he stressed, and paid tribute in this connection to the disarmament efforts of the USSR and other socialist states.

In concluding, Chedli Klibi recalled the longstanding traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and Arab League member states and emphaized the usefulness of contacts and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the league's leadership.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 8-11 JUNE

LD200851 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0643 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council, will pay an official visit to the GDR from 8-11 June this year. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

KROLIKOWSKI, ARNDT CELEBRATE START OF PRC FLIGHTS

LD200019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Minister of Transportation Otto Arndt received a delegation from the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, CAAC, headed by CAAC Deputy Director General Ke Deming, in Berlin on Tuesday on the occasion of the commencement of scheduled flights between Berlin and Beijing. The interlocutors praised the scheduled flights that Interflug and CAAC started between the capitals of both countries as an important contribution to the further development of bilateral relations.

Aside from civilian air traffic specialists, representatives of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of industry and trade are also members of the delegation. Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, took part in the talk.

On the same day, Ambassador Ma Xusheng gave a reception on the occasion of the opening of the air connection and the visit by CAAC Deputy Director General Ke Deming. At his invitation, Heinrich Scholz, state secretary in the Ministry of Transportation, and Dr Klaus Henkes, deputy minister of transportation and general director of Interflug, attended. Also present were other personalities from GDR social life, including Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

HONECKER, KRENZ MEET USSR INTERIOR MINISTER VLASOV

LD192209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Aleksandr Vlasov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR minister of internal affairs, today. During a cordial talk, Erich Honecker explained how the decisions of the 11th SED Congress are being implemented with creative initiative and action by workers in all areas of societal life.

He praised the important contribution made by the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior to the comprehenisve strengthening and the secure protection of the GDR in fulfilling their class tasks and in struggling for the preservation of peace.

Aleksandr Vlasov spoke about developments and processes in the transformation of the Soviet Union after the 27th CPSU Congress, and particularly about the tasks of Soviet militia organs.

In the course of the friendly meeting, Erich Honecker assessed the proven combat alliance and the close cooperation between members of the German People's Police and the Soviet militia as an important contribution to further deepening fraternal cooperation.

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; as well as Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, took part in the meeting.

KESSLER, DELEGATION VISIT SYRIAN AIR FORCE BASE

LD191542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (ADN) -- On Tuesday the GDR military delegation visiting the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] acquainted itself with the high level of training of the Syrian Air Force. During the visit to the Air Force base, which bears the honorable name of martyr Omar Asfar, the soldiers saluted Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. Divisional General Suohi Haddad, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense of the SAR, was present.

The commander said that the pilots and ground staff fulfilled their tasks with outstanding performance, particularly in the round-the-clock operational service as well as in day and nighttime training in all weather conditions.

Afterward the generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army inspected machinery and equipment, classrooms, and operations rooms. Then the hosts displayed their ability in aerial displays. In conversations, Army Gen Heinz Kessler congratulated the members of the Syrian Air Force and Air Defense on their military mastery. The defense minister said that the visit by the military delegation was an expression of the exceedingly close, comradely cooperation between both peoples and armies under the leadership of the SED and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the struggle against imperialism and its policy of aggression. The visit contributed to strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation with the Syrian Armed Forces and to continuing the exchange of views on developing the relations between the two states and armies.

The GDR, Army Gen Kessler said, viewed the Syrian stance and its consistent anti-imperialist policy as very important. The alliance between the socialist states and the progressive Arab world was particularly important to thwarting the dangerous machinations of imperialism toward the establishment of its hegemony and to [words indistinct] and Middle East, to achieving a just peace and international detente.

GOETTING ASSERTS NATION'S STAND ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD141952 Tehran IRNA in English 1428 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 14, IRNA -- In the light of past experiences, peace with Saddam is quite meaningless and without guarantee against any future violations, said Iran's ambassador to German Democratic Republic (GDR), Hamid Asefi Wednesday.

In a meeting with GDR Vice-President, Gerald Goetting in Berlin, the ambassador said that like other war criminals, Saddam should be tried and punished so that aggression would be rooted out. Citing the case of the Nazi Rudolph Hess, who is still being detained after more than 40 years Asefi said that the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot ignore Saddam's crimes. In fact this does not comply with any reason, he added.

The GDR-vice president said in response that the Iraqi imposed war has left numerous victims and added that they had always tried to be neutral towards the conflict. Expressing satisfaction with the expansion of mutual relations after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, he called for further bilateral economic and political cooperation, between Tehran and Berlin.

The vice-president also expressed interest for contacts and exchange of views between the two countries' parliaments.

PALESTINIAN COUNCIL HEAD THANKS HONECKER FOR MESSAGE

AU140851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 p 7

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, president of the Palestinian National Council, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker: We have taken note of your friendly message with great interest and gratitude, in which you expressed your sincere and genuine affection and solidarity for our Palestinian people in their struggle for freedom and independence from the Zionist, racist occupation supported by the forces of world imperialism.

The PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of our Arab-Palestinian people, maintains friendly relations with the people and Government of the GDR on the basis of the full understanding that they show for the suffering of our Arab-Palestinian people and the necessity of the just struggle at the side of all militant forces in the world, to reach a just peace settlement based on the principles of law and justice among peoples that should ensure a life with more security and with better prospects for our generation.

The PLO highly appreciates the commitment and efforts of your government and of your great people in supporting the just and legitimate struggle for our people. Excellency, we once more confirm our wish for convening an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict. This conference should be held under the auspices of the United Nations and be based on those UN resolutions that relate to the Palestinian question, with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on the basis of equal rights with the other interested parties.

The Palestinian National Council also advocates the deepening of relations between the PLO and the liberation movements of the world and the friendly socialist countries -- above all with our friend, the Soviet Union -- all the more so after Palestinian unity has been reestablished through the efforts of all our friends.

Dear Mr Chairman: In consideration of the close friendly relations that link us with your great party and your great people, the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, appeals to you to intensify your all-round support at the international level to disclose the methods and practices of the Zionist enemy in our occupied homeland and to enhance cooperation with the progressive parties and forces in the capitalist countries that support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, with those who struggle with the peoples of the world to end the nuclear arms race, to prevent Star Wars, and to make clear the danger posed by all types of nuclear weapons for the region, for world peace, and for the whole of mankind.

Excellency, we wish you, the Government, and the people of the GDR much progress and well-being.

Yours faithfully,

Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih
President of the Palestinian National Council

THAILAND'S SITTHI ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR CSSR

Fischer Concludes Talks

LD191502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, today concluded their official talks.

They expressed their satisfaction that their extensive exchange of views on questions of the international situation and the further development of bilateral relations was constructive, that reciprocal understanding has been heightened, and that perspectives for the development of relations has been made clear. It has become clear, above all, that even such geographically distant states as the GDR and Thailand which, moreover, belong to different social orders, have a joint interest in safeguarding world peace.

The continuation of detente and the transition to arms limitation and disarmament are necessary conditions for the solution of regional conflicts, and for permanently securing international cooperation, the ministers noted. They underlined the usefulness of political dialogue that should be continued.

Sitthi Sawetsila invited his GDR counterpart to pay an official visit to Thailand.

There are opportunities for economic cooperation as well as for other areas of bilateral relations, which need to be further used for mutual benefit. The Thai foreign minister thought highly of his visit and his talks with GDR representatives.

Fischer, Envoys See Off Guest

LD200913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0712 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, ended his official visit to the GDR this morning.

He was bid farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The ambassadors from both countries, Wolfgang Seyfarth, and Bhadung Dhanyangkun, were present, as well as Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

The Thai foreign minister is traveling on to the CSSR.

ANGOLAN MINISTER PAYS VISIT, MEETS KROLIKOWSKI

MB120728 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Yesterday in Berlin, Kundi Paihama, state minister for state inspection and control, and Werner Krolikowski, the first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, condemned the intensification of terror and violence by the apartheid regime against the Frontline States. This meeting showed once again the solidarity between the GDR and the Angolan people.

During his visit to the GDR, Minister Paihama held informal contacts last Friday with Angolan workers and students in (Lode-Kefelo) and Berlin. In these meetings, the Angolan minister discussed the prevailing socioeconomic, political, and military situation in Angola.

CUBAN MINISTER NOTES TERMS OF PLANT AGREEMENT

FL142235 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2044 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] In cooperation with the GDR, a banana pulp processing plant will be built in Ciego de Avila Province. The plant will begin operating in the first quarter of 1989. Cuban Food Industry Minister Alejandro Roca, who is in Berlin, said that the agreement to build the plant is part of the diversification of bilateral cooperation. The GDR will supply all the installations and equipment for the plant at a cost of some 4.5 million rubles, which will be paid off with compensation; that is, with 50 percent of production during the first few years.

Speaking about GDR-Cuban cooperation, Roca referred to the new beer factories, including the (Quinima) in Camaguey and (Mayave) in Holguin. (?He also mentioned) a fruit preserves plant.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Cultural cooperation between Poland and the GDR was the main subject of talks in Berlin between PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski and Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. The need to organize days of culture in both states was emphasized during the talks. Popularizing the works of young creative people was regarded as being advantageous, as was expanding direct cooperation of creative unions and associations. It was decided that the cultural exchange would involve the National Council of Culture and the Academy of Arts of the GDR, as well as GDR cultural associations. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 May 87 LD]

CPCZ CC SECRETARY FOJTIK MEETS WITH NEMETH, BERECZ

LD200053 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- Jan Fojtik, alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary May 17th to 19th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Jan Fojtik met with Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

Jan Fojtik held talks with Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. The sides examined Hungarian-Czechoslovak inter-party and inter-state relations, and opportunities for advancement. They devoted a great deal of attention to topical tasks related to socialist socio-economic development, and ideological work to assist implementation, and exchanged views on the operation of the mass media, particularly on the tasks of economic publicity, on the position and role of the national minorities in relations between the two countries, and on the current state of enemy and counter-propaganda. Issues of bilateral and multilateral ideological cooperation were reviewed.

The Czechoslovak politician met with Karoly Grosz, member of the political committee of the HSWP, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and heard a briefing on the work carried out and current tasks of the party, government and economic organizations of the city. He visited the MTI Hungarian news agency, Hungarian television and the National Association of Hungarian Journalists.

Jan Fojtik left Budapest Tuesday.

AUSTRIANS PROTESTING BARRAGE SYSTEM ASKED TO LEAVE

LD160547 Budapest MTI in English 2216 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- "A brief police communique reported that Wednesday in Budapest, nine Austrian citizens were called on by our authorities to leave the country, as they showed a conduct that violated the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic," writes an article in Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG."

"The brief report did not carry details. In this way, too, it wanted to avoid public polemics with the persons that these Austrian citizens -- presumably -- represent. That is the Austrian environment protection masses of good intentions, but probably scantily or misinformed, or at times directly manipulated masses. [sentence as received] Several of the Austrians taken to the police station -- and not arrested -- and then called on to leave the country, were parliamentary representatives in the so-called green colours. And although they do not have, and cannot have parliamentary immunity in Hungary, the fine feeling that follows from the problem-free relation between the two countries demands that we respect the Austrian electoral mandate, and for it to suffice to call on them to leave the country. While they -- to put it mildly -- did not respect our laws.

"They handed out printed and reproduced fly-sheets, in Hungarian, on the Budapest streets. These leaflets incited Hungarian passers-by against the building of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system. They depicted a false picture of the future with respect to the environmental effects of the projects. They tried to mislead the Hungarian citizens in the same way as was done exactly a year ago with the Austrian readers by the advertisements in an Austrian newspaper paid for by certain Hungarian citizens.

It could also be felt from that advertisement that the environmental cloak concealed political goals, just as a similar effort shone across these leaflets.

"The overwhelming majority of Austrian environment protection activists can hardly imagine how unfounded and how bad-intentioned are the reports which are made about this construction in Austria -- and now on the Hungarian streets," notes the article in "NEPSZABADSAG."

"The Hungarian environment protection experts started from the fact that reservoirs and power plants have for decades been operating in Austria under similar environmental conditions, and the hyrological-ecological effects of these are distinctly good. Added to all these experiences were the decade-long theoretical and practical research carried out by Hungarian experts. And the Hungarian Government repeatedly called on the contractors several weeks ago to increasingly pay attention to all undesirable incidental circumstances, and if these surface, to do everything possible to eliminate them.

"The expelled 'guest performers' now make efforts in Vienna to prove to their own voters, the Austrian masses who are, with reason, concerned about the environment, that they acted correctly in Budapest when they incited against the barrage under construction, the decision of the Hungarian Government. And certain people, for example, the editors of Radio Free Europe, who grasp every occasion to disturb the exemplary relations of the two countries, now immediately placed an amplifier on the affair. But as in the past years, affairs of this kind could no longer disturb the peaceful cooperation between the two countries, it is certain that they will not have effects on the peoples and governments of the two countries in the future, either," ends the article in "NEPSZABADSAG."

VERESS DISCUSSES AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE

AU171944 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 May 87 p 4

[Report on interview with Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, by Andras Heltai, MTI correspondent, "Statement by Peter Veress in Vienna -- The Development of Hungarian-Austrian Relations" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It is noteworthy that 17 percent of Hungarian exports toward convertible markets consists of machinery and parts, yet this amounts to only 5.5 percent of our exports with Austria. At the same time these products make up 30 percent of our imports from Austria. Consumer manufactures make up 16 percent of our convertible exports, yet this is only 10 percent in relation to Austria, while our imports are 20 percent. Apart from this, we can only sell a limited amount of agricultural and food industrial goods to Austria.

The structure of this trade is "vulnerable" mainly due to Austria imposing high tariffs on ready-made and semi-finished Hungarian goods, even though these goods are only a small part of its imports. The tariffs are lower for goods from the EEC, from EFTA, and from developing countries including several socialist countries and the Soviet Union. In addition, trade is hindered and slowed down by the import quota on and the checking of our agricultural goods.

Our homeland is not asking for preference but for treatment equal to that of other countries from a country with which we have a particularly good relationship. At the same time it is a fact, said Peter Veress, that Hungarian exports are not attractive enough, and more marketing work needs to be done as well. [paragraph continues]

Various forms of joint ventures should be promoted, and it is desirable that Austrians continue participating in the financing and constructing of important Hungarian investments. [passage omitted]

The Austrian side seems to be ready to settle the problems. Negotiations will continue on these issues and on the development of cooperation 2 weeks from now when Robert Graf visits Budapest, said the foreign trade minister.

GASPAR, TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPART FOR FRG

LD200050 Budapest MTI in English 1639 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) left Tuesday for the Federal Republic of Germany on invitation of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB).

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SEW CONGRESS

LD192315 Budapest MTI in English 1210 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party delegation that had attended the 8th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] under the leadership of Zsuzsanna Szucs, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the 5th District Party Committee of Budapest, has returned to Hungary.

KISZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA, PRC

LD182138 Budapest MTI in English 2105 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) headed by First Secretary Csaba Hamori that had been in Asia arrived home Monday.

From May 5th to 11th the delegation visited India on invitation of the Indian Youth Congress. Csaba Hamori was received by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and by other leading personalities in Indian political life.

On invitation of the Communist Youth League of China the delegation visited China from May 11th to 17th. The delegation held talks with a negotiation group of the Chinese Youth League headed by First Secretary Song Defu, and visited Husian [as received] and Shanghai. Csaba Hamori was received in Beijing by Hu Qili, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Central Committee.

HUNGARY PREPARED TO HOST PEACE FORUM IN 1988

LD152216 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council returned to Budapest from Moscow Friday. The delegation, led by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Peace Council, attended the International Peace Movement meeting organized by the Soviet Peace Council.

At the three-day conference, representatives of the Hungarian peace movement announced that Hungary is ready to host the international forum in the summer of 1988, at which delegations of the peace movements of the 35 signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act could exchange views on, among other issues, the opportunities of strengthening confidence, and how Europe could contribute to a global security system.

BERECZ OPENS NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL MEETING

AU131415 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 May 87 pp 1, 4

[MTI report: "Events of Peace Month Have Begun -- It Is Worth Living, Working, and Negotiating for Peace -- MSZMP CC Secretary Janos Berecz Addresses National Peace Council Meeting"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of victory day, the Hungarian Peace Council held a festive meeting in the Congress Hall of the Parliament on Saturday [9 May]. [passage omitted] MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz participated in and took the floor at the meeting. He greeted the participants on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and conveyed MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar's good wishes and greetings.

In his introduction, speaking about the heroes and martyrs of World War II, Berecz said: The sons of so many nations fell in the common war against fascism that it would be a pity to forget the lesson that the source of victory over danger is the collaboration and united effort of honest people and nations.

Berecz then said: We say that there has been peace in Europe ever since 8 May 1945, and peace in the world since mid-1945. But we are still not free of wars! Our history has been accompanied by a series of conflicts and smaller or bigger confrontations.

Berecz then pointed out: These conflicts are dangerous in our world full of contradictions, but it is the arms race that carries the real danger. This is partly because the amount and quality of arms accumulated are a source of friction in themselves, and partly because it requires tremendous spritual, financial, and human effort. Therefore, we condemn the arms race and all our initiatives are aimed at halting it.

He added that while there has been no breakthrough in the international situation over the last 1-2 years there has been a considerable improvement, an improvement that reminds us of the experiences of detente, is based on them, and carries possibilities for the realization of peaceful coexistence. Ever since the Reykjavik summit, we have been more confident and hopeful, and now it seems that an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles is within reach. We regard such a Soviet-U.S. agreement to be extremely important and we hope that this will be accomplished because the peace movement is not weakening. On the contrary, it is being renewed and acquiring a new image. The common will of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states is playing an outstanding role in shaping the peace program of the socialist countries. This program stipulates the need for a nuclear-free world by the turn of the century. For this, it is worth living, working, and negotiating, and anyone who does not agree with this program, is in confrontation not only with himself and his people, but with all mankind. There is particular attention directed toward Europe because it is the most endangered continent, but there is also more hope here since the continent is inhabited by politically experienced peoples and a developed system of relations among these people. Thus, Western Europe cannot live without Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe cannot create peace on the continent without cooperation with Western Europe. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we should find the possibilities of working out a common pan-European character in our political, economic, and cultural relations, a solidarity that would benefit all mankind. European disarmament plays an outstanding role in the diplomacy of the socialist countries." [passage omitted]

BERECZ ON TRANSFORMING ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

LD090928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz gave a talk on the need for and possibilities of transforming the economic structure at the opening of the County Bacs-Kiskun economic days. Among other things, he said that the changing of the structure needed an economy strong in capital. As he said, not only the funds of the enterprises but also the savings of the population must be used in development projects. This is what he said on this topic:

[Begin Berecz recording] Besides the economic units, the population also possesses a great deal of money. Income gained through honorable means can accumulate into a sizable sum. This money can be utilized, for instance, in building weekend houses, which are not fully utilized, and which remain nonutilized for society as well; one could also make this money function by leaving it at the enterprise where one works. This way it would expand the enterprise's capital and one would receive a certain percentage in return.

This also raises a number of sensitive issues which must be solved. But we must not be afraid of this solution: we must discover how this can be realized within the framework of a modern socialist society--making the money accumulating in the hands of the population function, without this amounting to a move backward by society, towards capitalism.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- Budapest, April 30 (MTI) -- Eleven Hungarian companies and the French Alsthom concern concluded an agreement Thursday on industrial, technical and trade cooperation. Under the agreement, the companies undertake the planning and building of industrial objects in the two countries and on third markets, and the delivery of the necessary installations, as well as to place the objects into operation and realize maintenance work. They are to cooperate in the production of high-capacity generators, high-tension electric installations, furnaces, energetics installations, instruments, control, supervising and regulating installations, hydro-electric power stations, hydroturbines, underground and urban tram coaches, and the production of robots. The Alsthom firm is to participate in the power plant construction programme in Hungary, and plans envisage the joint delivery of engines, high-pressure pipe systems, cooling towers and power plant systems to third markets. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 30 Apr 87 LD]

TALKS WITH VATICAN -- Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- Titular archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, Papal nuncio, led a delegation of The Vatican on a visit to Hungary, May 1-10. The delegation held official talks with State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs. At the cordial and open discusses, the sides exchanged views on timely issues. The Vatican delegation met members of the Hungarian Catholic episcopacy, and attended several major church ceremonies. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1549 GMT 10 May LD]

SOVIET TRAINING FIGHTER DROPS MISSILE, KILLS ONE

LD192253 Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: A tragic accident occurred in the Przemkow rural community of the Legnica Voivodship, south-western Poland, when a missile dropped from a Soviet fighter plane on a training flight killed Piotr Czerep, a resident of the village of Wilkocin. Czerep's farmhouse was destroyed. One person injured in the accident has been hospitalized. The person's life is not in danger.

Military and civil authorities have instituted an investigation into the cause of this tragic accident.

JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES SOVIET TIES ON MOSCOW TV

For the text of a Moscow television interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, see the Eastern Europe section of the 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER SEND MESSAGE ON PRC DISASTERS

LD131806 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner sent a message of condolences to Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian and to Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang in connection with the catastrophe of a passenger ship on the Chang Jiang River and in connection with the forest fires, which both caused loss of life and health of many Chinese citizens and serious material damages.

JARUZELSKI CABLES SFRY'S HASANI ON BIRTHDAY

LD131819 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory cable to Chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani in connection with his 65th birthday.

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS MEETS JARUZELSKI, ENDS VISIT

Exchanges Views With Jaruzelski

LD192227 Warsaw PAP in English 1250 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium Leo Tindemans. The two exchanged views on the most important problems of the current international situation. In this context, special attention was devoted to Poland's latest initiative on the reduction of armaments and increasing confidence in Europe.

Referring to the rich tradition linking both states, as well as to contemporary Polish-Belgian relations, the two pointed to the purposefulness and possibilities of further comprehensive development of mutual cooperation.

The talk was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. Present was also Polish Ambassador to Belgium Stanislaw Matosek and Ambassador of Belgium to Poland Thierry de Gruben.

Orzechowski Discusses Visit

LD192321 Warsaw PAP in English 2206 GMT 19 May 87

["Orzechowski on Tindemans' Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- During a meeting with journalists Minister Orzechowski said:

"We are satisfied with the results of Minister Leo Tindemans' visit to Poland. It signifies a return to a regular political dialogue. It strengthens the ties existing for centuries between our countries. It occurs at an important and delicate moment in the international situation. It indicates that Poland and Belgium, similarly as in the 1960's, can contribute to the construction of dialogue in Europe, it outlines the base for cooperation between the East and the West. This reflects the joint conviction about the important role which small and medium-sized countries have to play in today's world.

"We used this opportunity to present to the first statesman who arrived in Warsaw after the presentation of the new Polish initiative, its motives, assumptions and main directions. We are glad that the plan met with our guest's increased interest, in a television interview he announced its presentation at the Western European union's forum," Orzechowski continued.

"With interest we listened to Minister Tindemans' opinions connected with his visit to the Middle East region. We voiced our support for the need and possibility of widening and enriching cooperation between both countries. We hold the opinion that the conditions for raising the level of Polish-Belgian political dialogue have ripened. We support its spreading to parties and socio-political organizations in both countries," he said.

"We attach special importance to economic cooperation. Its current state does not satisfy our requirements and possibilities. Their review and utilization will be the subject of talks -- still this year -- between Foreign Trade Secretary of State Mr. Knoops in Poland and Minister Andrzej Wojcik in Belgium," Orzechowski continued.

"We presented our views on the CMEA-EEC relations, especially on the relations between Poland and the Common Market to Minister Tindemans who is simultaneously chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers," Orzechowski said.

"We are for a dynamic development of cultural and scientific cooperation and exchange, we perceive it as a plane for broad contacts between both societies, interested in mutual acquaintance and co-operation.

"In all the issues discussed we noted good will and mutual understanding. This of course does not mean that there are no differences between us. Their existence is a natural thing, just as is the complexity of the modern world. However, more important is that what links us, in what we see not only a joint affair, but also the possibility of acting together," he said.

Answering a question connected with Poland's relations with the EEC, as well as CMEA-EEC contacts, Orzechowski said that these create an additional plane for cooperation with Western European partners. This is also an element of overcoming the divisions which exist in Europe.

"We are interested in reaching an agreement between both communities as soon as possible, so that working contacts can lead to treaty agreements. This is only a matter of both sides' good will. Much depends on the issue of regulating matters connected with exports and imports, the elimination of barriers and the normalization of finance-credit relations. However, I approach this matter with a great dose of optimism, holding the opinion that the normalization of CMEA-EEC relations is a matter of time," Orzechowski added.

The minister also said that Belgium's attitude reflected a realistic approach to the economic processes taking place in Poland; and a declared will of meeting Polish proposals half-way.

Tindemans Discusses Visit

LD192313 Warsaw PAP in English 2202 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- The Belgian foreign minister told newsmen today that his visit to Warsaw, which is a reciprocal visit after Minister Orzechowski's stay in Brussels last December, constitutes the continuation and confirmation of the then established relations.

"In Brussels we said that the dialogue between the East and the West is not limited solely to the U.S. and the Soviet Union, but that such countries as Belgium and Poland also participate in it. We also frequently talked about Europe as a single whole -- from the Atlantic to the Urals, and also about how to develop cooperation on our continent," Tindemans recalled.

Discussing the talks in Warsaw Tindemans said that they dealt with East-West relations and the course of the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"We analysed these matters in the light of the policies and actions undertaken by the Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The conclusions stemming from our talks can be presented in the following way: The new climate in East-West relations could open the way for new perspectives of bilateral dialogue and cooperation, both in the political, as well as economic and cultural plane. Possibilities for this exist. The Polish side presented the proposal of convening a conference on the preservation of culture goods in Krakow. I will support this idea during my official meetings. Another conclusion pertains to the idea of dialogue. Without dialogue there is no peace and agreement, there is no diplomacy," Tindemans said. Concluding, Minister Tindemans said he viewed his visit to Poland as a success.

Answering a question on his opinion on Poland's new peace proposal, Tindemans said that the proposal refers to problems which will not be encompassed by the Geneva negotiations. However, at the present moment it is too early to talk about details. Minister Tindemans assured that he will inform his partners from the Western European alliance on the issues dealing with the details of the Polish plan.

Tindemans also referred to the agreement on support and the reciprocal protection of investments. The first such document in the relations with Poland is to serve the encouragement of Belgian and Luxembourgian industrialists to enter into joint investment projects with Polish companies. The agreement guarantees the equal treatment of investors and the safeguarding of privileges they enjoy in other countries. It should simplify the creation of mixed enterprises.

Talking about the perspectives of Belgian-Polish relations Tindemans said that his visit creates the basis for giving them a special character which also stems from the long traditions of mutual contacts. Here Minister Tindemans recalled that in 1831 Polish officers commanded the newly created army fighting for the consolidation of Belgium's independence, while in 1944 Gen. Maczek's division liberated two Belgian provinces.

To Deliver Jaruzelski Initiative

LD192224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 May 87

[Excerpts] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans has ended his official visit to our country. [passage omitted]

Leo Tindemans and [Polish Foreign Minister] Marian Orzechowski signed an agreement on supporting and mutually protecting investment projects. During a press conference at the INTERPRESS Agency, Leo Tindemans emphasized that East-West dialogue means not only talks between great powers but also contacts between smaller countries of both camps. Expressing his interest in Wojciech Jaruzelski's peace initiative, he announced that he will present it to the Western European Union.

MINISTER SAYS FRG LAWS 'PREVENT' WWII COMPENSATION

AU131004 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 87 p 2

[Speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski during question time at the 7 May Sejm session on compensation claims addressed to the FRG by Polish victims of the Third Reich]

[Text] M. Orzechowski stressed that the question submitted by Sejm Deputy Helena Galus about compensation claims addressed to the FRG by Polish victims of the Third Reich pointed to the still topical moral-political dimension of relations with the FRG.

Despite the lapse of over 40 years, the tragic results of terror, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed by the Third Reich against the Poles are still there. Their just and unquestionable claims for compensation remain unsatisfied. This causes indignation and protest from Polish public opinion.

The Polish Government has made and is making consistent efforts to promote the just and unquestionable compensation claims submitted by Polish citizens.

As far back as January 1947 the Polish Government outlined its position on individual civil and legal compensation claims arising out of deportation and slave labor of Poles and submitted this position in a memorandum addressed to the London conference of deputy foreign ministers.

FRG laws on compensations have been formulated to prevent Poles from receiving compensation. These laws state that persons persecuted for racial, political, religious, and ideological reasons are entitled to compensation. However, FRG courts groundlessly assume that Poles were persecuted because of Hitlerite Germany's security considerations and not because of the aforementioned reasons, which entitle one to receive compensation.

Other obstacles created by the FRG were the so-called diplomatic clause that made compensations dependent on the existence of diplomatic relations between the FRG and the home countries of Third Reich victims, and the statute of limitations that stated that compensation claims would lapse in 1969.

That is why in the sixties, on the initiative of the Polish Government, the United Nations addressed to the FRG a memorandum on the realization of compensation. In its reply the FRG ignored the Poles' unfulfilled right to compensation. In its 27 September 1969 note to the United Nations the Polish Government reaffirmed the validity of individual Poles' claims for compensation, presented their legal rights, and backed their claims.

Since the FRG failed to respond positively, the Polish Government sent another note to the United Nations, fully maintaining its position and stressing that the FRG rules unequivocally discriminated against Polish citizens and made it impossible for them to have their claims realized.

The Polish-FRG treaty of 1970 and the establishment of diplomatic relations made it possible for Poland to address direct compensation claims to the FRG, and this was made by our foreign minister during his first Bonn visit in September 1972. However, the FRG Government continued to assume a negative position.

The Polish Government also addressed the issue of individual compensation for Polish citizens in March 1977, in December 1983, and in April 1984.

The FRG Government has neither really polemicized about our arguments, nor has it won any willingness to solve the problem. That is why, during my official visit to Bonn in April 1986, I presented the issues of Polish compensation claims to representatives of the FRG Government and parties.

Despite our unshakable arguments and despite initiatives taken by some sections of FRG society, the Bonn government continues its stubborn stance.

In view of this, in December 1986 the Polish Government addressed an official note to the FRG Government on the comprehensive issue of civil and legal compensation for Polish citizens. The note stressed that a just solution to the problem in line with international law would remove one of the factors that seriously hinder the development of Polish-FRG relations, and would test the credibility of the Federal Government's various assurances that it wants to remove obstacles to agreement.

Since the FRG did not reply to our note of December 1986, during Polish-FRG political consultations held in Warsaw a few days ago we drew attention once more to the unsolved issue of compensation and asked the FRG Government to assume a position in line with international law.

The idea that the Polish victims of the Third Reich should establish their own association is rooted in our ever vivid memory of the Polish people's martyrdom and confirms the validity of the goal that Polish foreign policy is consistently trying to attain with regard to compensation. This idea shows that Polish public opinion supports this goal in an active and militant manner, and that it identifies with it.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Orzechowski Praises Cooperation

LD152324 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 15 May 87

["Minister Orzechowski's Speech (summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- While reviewing 15-years old official relations between Poland and Thailand, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed that during this short period both countries established mutually beneficial cooperation in many domains.

An example of political dialogue is provided by your visit to Poland and by former visits of my predecessors in Thailand, contacts between our parliaments, fairly regular consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of our states in the U.N. and in the forum of other international organizations, said Orzechowski addressing the head of Thai diplomacy.

Developing are economic cooperation, cultural, scientific and sports contacts. This is our common, precious achievement. We want to strengthen and multiply it. As it was pointed out during our talks, we share the will and awareness as to the possibility of speeding up the development of relations, expanding them onto new domains and methods of cooperation.

This refers in particular to economy. We want the hitherto simple forms of trade exchange to aim at more lasting cooperation ties between individual branches of industry, creation of joint enterprises, or cooperation in third markets. We see the need and possibility to enrich political dialogue and widely understood social contacts, Orzechowski said.

While drawing a picture of continuing tensions in the international situation, Orzechowski said that as never before it is imperative for all countries and nations to unite efforts for consolidation of peace and development. Poland, mindful of historical experiences, together with her allies contributes to detente and cooperation, Poland's plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in the expanded zone of central Europe being the latest evidence of it. The roots of the plan go back to the Rapacki Plan which 30 years ago prompted the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors of limited armaments in many spots in the world.

These ideas bore fruit in the form of setting up such zones in Latin America and in the South Pacific. They continue to be vital and topical also on the European Pacific. We give support to these proposals. We express readiness to cooperate in the realization of all universal and regional concepts when they served the preservation of peace, improvement of climate in international relations, weakening of tensions, development of dialogue and cooperation, including the idea of security in Asia, or the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-Eastern Asia.

Our talks demonstrated common will to consolidate friendship between peoples of Poland and Thailand, develop contacts and cooperation. Sincere exchange of views on internal issues serves mutual understanding and will be instrumental to expanding cooperation between Poland and Thailand aimed at seeking solutions to key problems of contemporary world, said Minister Marian Orzechowski in conclusion.

Sitthi Focuses on Trade

LD152344 Warsaw PAP in English 2142 GMT 15 May 87

["Speech by Minister Sitthi Sawetsila (summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- In the span of 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Poland in 1972, we have enjoyed smooth and problem-free relations which have developed and expanded to our mutual benefits and satisfaction. The main feature of our relationship has been in the fields of trade and economic cooperation. As of last year our two-way trade registered 13.99 million dollars. There is still room for improvement.

We have already concluded three agreements on trade, civil aviation, and avoidance of double taxation. I am optimistic that these basic agreements will provide a firm foundation for our future endeavours to develop and expand even further commercial activities. It is our belief that differences in political, economic and social systems are not hindrances to positive relationship provided that the conduct of such relationship is based firmly on the goodwill and genuine spirit of partnership.

Minister Sitthi Sawetsila urged both countries to vigourously examine the economic potentials which exist and exploit them to our mutual advantage. The present development in the superpowers' relations holds promise for a new era of relationships being formed among the countries in Europe. On our part, we are only too glad to see that there is prospect of a better form of relationship among the countries in Europe.

The minister voiced concern over the situation in Indochina and came out in favour of seeking a peaceful and durable solution to all problems in that region.

He recalled Poland's role as an active member of the International Commission of Controls and Supervision in 1973 and stressed the need for the goodwill on all sides interested in finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

In view of the ongoing Thai-Polish relationship, we can both look forward to a new prospect of cooperation which is most likely to offer an enriched experience in our future relationship.

CZYREK LEADS DELEGATION TO SYRIA FOR TALKS

Meets President Al-Asad

LD200145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Polish party delegation led by Jozef Czyrek has been received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Signs Party Protocol

LD200142 Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Damascus, May 19 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and assistant Secretary General of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar signed a protocol on cooperation between both parties for the years 1987-1988 in Damascus today. The document is to contribute to the further development of Polish-Syrian relations, including those on the state platform. It envisages an enrichment of the substance and forms of cooperation between the PUWP and Ba'th.

During the meeting between Czyrek and Al-Ahmar, both sides expressed support for the Soviet initiative of convening an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Such a conference was deemed by the sides as the sole means of introducing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The sides also pointed to the important role played by the Ba'th and the Syrian state as a force countering the activities of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

In the course of a talk with the Polish guest Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between both countries. He mentioned points of convergence and analogy in the situation of Syria and Poland stemming from the fact that certain Western states discriminate against both of them. The vice president very highly assessed the support lent to Syria by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Jozef Czryek stressed Syria's strong position as a factor and guarantee of stability which counters the forces of aggression. He very highly evaluated the support lent to Poland by Syria especially in the years of Poland's crisis. He stressed the need to search for new forms of economic cooperation. Both sides pointed to the benefits derived from developing political dialogue at the highest party and state level.

A PAP correspondent learned the talks and meetings in Damascus are proceeding in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. News of Czyrek's visit are top bodies in all Syrian mass media. [sentence as received]

Syrian Media Reports Visit

For reportage of the visit to Syria by a PZPR delegation led by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, including their meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the signing of a cooperation program, see the Syria section of the 19 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE REVIEWS ARAB LEAGUE HEAD'S 9-11 MAY VISIT

LD112103 Warsaw PAP in English 1617 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 -- Chedli Klibi, the secretary-general of the League of Arab States ended his visit to Poland paid between May 9 and 11. Chedli Klibi was received by deputy-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, reads the press communique published after the visit.

Klibi thanked for Poland's stance on the key issues of the Middle East region, particularly for the support given to the just Arab and Palestinian cause. The guest met with Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski with whom he discussed cooperation between the Arab League and Poland. The sides stressed the significance of development of relations between Poland and Arab states, economic cooperation, inclusive.

Chedli Klibi and Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Majewski reviewed Polish-Arab relations and exchanged views concerning international and regional matters. Particular attention was paid to the situation in Europe and in the Middle East. The sides pointed to the historic significance of development of relations between Poland and Arab states, economic cooperation, inclusive. Both sides came out in favour of just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict by means of an international conference under the auspices of the U.N., with participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the legitimate representative of the Palestine nation. The sides confirmed inalienable rights of Palestinian people, also the right to self-determination and to creating its own state. They called for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war and solving disputed issues by peace talks.

Chedli Klibi's visit and his talks were another manifestation of favourably developing Polish-Arab relations. Poland is expanding contacts and cooperation with all Arab states on the principles of partnership and mutual benefits, regardless of divergencies and disputed dividing the Arab world.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS VENTURES WITH KRUPP COMPANY

Messner Meets Krupp Chairmen

LD200123 Warsaw PAP in English 1456 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fried Krupp GMBH [expansion unknown] concern Berthold Beitz to discuss possibilities of mutually advantageous ventures based on modern technological solutions of the Krupp concern and on Polish manufacturing potential and staff, mainly in metallurgy, the engineering industry and electronics. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Present was chairman of the board at the Fried Krupp GMBH concern, Wilhelm Scheider.

Jaruzelski Receives Chairmen

LD200126 Warsaw PAP in English 1732 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received the chairman of the board of trustees of the Fried Krupp GMBH concern, Berthold Beitz and the chairman of the concern's board, Wilhelm Scheider. During the meeting the sides discussed possibilities of developing technical, industrial and commercial cooperation. Attention was called to the big opportunities for developing mutually advantageous ventures based on the technical solutions of the Krupp Company and the production and cadre potential of the Polish metallurgic and machine industries.

The talks were attended by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 5 MAY URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

AU150701 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 May 87 p 6

[Text] There was another press conference at the INTERPRESS Press Center on 5 May, during which Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign correspondents and representatives of the domestic press. We print the transcript of this conference.

Urban: A major part of the Western press is still trying to stir up troubles for Poland on various occasions. For this purpose they employ lies, and sometimes utter nonsense. The Western press is full of reports that Poland sold weapons and ammunition to contra units in Nicaragua, successors to the dictatorial Somoza guard, who are fighting against the Army and legitimate authorities of Nicaragua that are on friendly terms with Poland. I have firmly denied this, calling it a journalistic hoax. But this declaration by the Polish authorities has not cut through this nonsense. The Western press, especially the U.S. press, is still saying that investigating committees of the U.S. Congress have proof that the contras have received arms shipments from Poland and that Colonel North, who was involved in the Irangate affair and was on the White House staff, acted as the middleman in these transactions. All right then, show us the proof!

This indiscriminate nonsense is being published in two versions. The first version says that the Polish Government has sold arms to the enemies of our friends, and the second version says that some Solidarity activists stole weapons from depots in Poland and sent them to their friends, the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, in their own ship. I cannot say which of these two versions is the more absurd.

Poland is good for everything. We remember how the U.S. authorities used the declaration of martial law in Poland to justify their deployment of new-generation medium-range missiles in Western Europe, although nobody explained exactly how tidying up the Polish house could have threatened Brussels or London with a Polish invasion. Now the United States is once again using Poland to blur the picture and enormity of the Irangate affair and to distract U.S. public attention away from this affair. If tomorrow I were to read that Polish diplomats introduced AIDS to the United States, I would not be surprised.

Western television, radio, and the press provided broad coverage on 1 and 3 May in Poland. Ten million people -- an overwhelming majority of the working people -- took part in May Day parades this year. As far as I know, only one Western paper noted this, and in just one single sentence. And yet the attempts to organize counterdemonstrations, which were unsuccessful and were attended by about 2,500 people, were widely reported.

ASSOCIATED PRESS reported the following: "Street disturbances have flared up in Poland." And yet there were no disturbances at all in Poland. REUTER reported: "At least 20 people were beaten up when ZOMO [Motorized Units of the Citizens's Militia] intervened to stop an illegal march in the old quarter of Wroclaw. This is the heaviest clash with the authorities since the abolition of Solidarity." In fact, no one was beaten, there was no march, there was no clash, serious or otherwise. REUTER even contradicted itself in a later report saying: "Generally speaking, this has been the calmest May Day since the abolition of Solidarity."

AFP reported on 3 May: "In Krakow, the militia used force and truncheons. A parade consisting of thousands of people was mercilessly attacked by numerous peacekeeping units. The functionaries threw themselves on the demonstrators." This is quite simply fantasy. [paragraph continues]

Journalists from countries where the police disperse demonstrations with great brutality very frequently -- and we see demonstrators being beaten, kicked, and pushed about on the pavements covered in blood -- journalists from these countries are all of a sudden such sensitive observers in Poland, although no one was attacked and no truncheons were used when attempts were made to organize an illegal parade leading to the Wawel Castle. The demonstrators dispersed on their own accord when told to do so by the peacekeeping forces.

Bobinski from FINANCIAL TIMES -- and not just he -- wrote that following a mass in Warsaw Cathedral on 3 May, plainclothes militiamen entered the cathedral crypt and used tear gas. I have spoken to the chief of the Warsaw militia and his deputy, who were in direct command of the militia in charge of keeping order in that region. They told me: "The militia knew that a group of activists from the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland wanted to emerge from the cathedral and hold a demonstration. The militiamen on duty were ordered not to use truncheons, water, or tear gas. They did not have tear gas guns. Nor was there any need for truncheons, water, or tear gas. The militia did not enter the church. The several hundred people intending to take part in a demonstration dispersed at the very sight of the militia in close formation on Swietojanska Street.

Similarly, no force was used in front of St Stanislaw Kostka Church on 1 May, as some Western mass media have claimed. The only incident there was when a young man tried to run when a militiaman asked him for identification, and while escaping he tripped and fell. I do not know if there is any other country where a running person creates a sensation shown on the television networks of many countries. Therefore, the question arises: In what way does political thought and intention steer such a mass campaign based on lies and exaggeraton? Why is part of the Western press trying to poison the atmosphere? I want to say that a total of 2,530 people took part in attempts to organize May Day counterdemonstrations. Last year, 5,970 people took part in such attempts. In 1985, 9,500 took part; in 1984 17,500; and in 1983 63,500. So we see a fall from 63,500 to 2,530. These phenomena are clearly decreasing from one year to another due to lack of support.

Last year, 158 people were apprehended on May Day. This is less than half as many as last year. Of this figure, 51 people received indictments to court. The rest were not prosecuted and allowed to go home without any indictment. The courts have already fined 31 people for May Day events. On 3 May, 33 people were apprehended, 27 of them in Krakow. Indictments have been issued for 30 persons.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: To avoid hot disputes about what really happened in front of Warsaw Cathedral, may I suggest that you watch a film of this incident? It was beamed to Polish television with the help of Eurovision, and there it is. There is nothing easier than to watch it, and even to show it to us.

Urban: Thank you. I have heard of this film or films. But for me to watch it is beside the point. This film has to be viewed by experts. If Polish television has it, then we will have the place and time, and what happened in it analyzed.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS News: Let me return to the same topic. There was a group of people in front of the cathedral. All of a sudden there was a surge of people who moments before had been freely passing through the militia ranks, closed to us. When this surge occurred, the resultant human river pushed us into the church. Then we heard thuds and shouts. Then the doors were shut and the whole mass of people ran into the cathedral, accompanied by the smell of tear gas and wiping their eyes. If the militia did not have this tear gas, then perhaps the gentlemen who attacked the doors did?

Urban: I know nothing of any attack on people by either groups of militiamen or by those who tried to demonstrate, assuming that those wanting to demonstrate did not attack each other.

Editor Hoffmann, ARD: I would like to ask a question on the way journalists are treated in this country. On 1 May, some colleagues and I were near St Stanislaw Kostka Church, where I was checked by militia patrols twice and allowed to proceed. However, there was a third check carried out by a militia sargeant. Our documents were taken from us and we were told to get in a militia car, in which we were held for 20 minutes and then taken to the militia station about 4 km away. At the militia station we were arrested. We were not allowed to telephone our embassies and after 2 hours of detention were released without being given the reason for our detention. We did not even receive the simplest explanation or apology. We were also forbidden to return to our car parked near the St Stanislaw Kostka Church. In this connection, I want to ask if this is the proper way to treat journalists in Poland.

Urban: You should not draw conclusions about the treatment of journalists in Poland from the fact that you happened to be in an area where the militia had orders to preserve peace. In such an area, the militia acts within the framework of the law to guarantee this order, and just like every other police force in the world, it does so in the way it considers necessary. I cannot explain why one militia patrol acted one way and another patrol another way. This was certainly because of some changed situation or circumstances. I do not know. The militia has the task of safeguarding order on the streets. If journalists enter an area where militia operations like this are taking place, they are exposed to an obvious risk of unpleasant business. I assure you that wherever else in Poland you want to go, you will encounter no such unpleasant business at the hands of representatives of the Polish authorities. I quite simply discourage you from going to a place where you might experience difficulties. In Poland, arrest means that the prosecutor has made an accusation and has ordered a person to be detained for a certain amount of time. What happened to you was not an arrest.

Bernard Margueritte, OUEST-FRANCE: On May Day, General Jaruzelski said that the right variant of the economic reform would be selected by means of social consultations. Does this mean the normal social consultations, or is it perhaps a forecast of a referendum on the reform after the reform has been added to the constitution?

Urban: The reform does not require a constitutional amendment. A referendum does. Perhaps I did not understand the question very well, perhaps you asked whether the second stage of the reform would be the subject of a referendum. I do not suppose the entire sphere of reform matters will be put to the vote. What is planned here are businesslike discussions on many very complicated economic mechanisms that certainly cannot be reduced to simple questions and alternatives. However, individual topics connected with the second reform stage might be the subject of a referendum. Consultatiions on the second reform stage have already started. The talks within various professional organizations and teams, ranging from work forces in factories right up to such organizations as the Polish Economic Society and Chief Technical Organization are important to the second reform stage. The scope of these consultations is very broad, but that does not mean that everyone will discuss everything because there are milieus interested in only some fragments of the reform proposals and others interested in only a certain point of view, such as that of factories.

Sureder Kumar Bhutani, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: Following last Tuesday's press conference you had an interview with Polish television during which you complained that no one at the conference had asked about General Jaruzelski's visit to the Soviet Union, which took place before this conference. [paragraph continues]

It is normal practice during these conferences for you to discuss the most important political visits to foreign countries or to Poland. And yet at the last conference you said nothing about Gen Jaruzelski's trip to Moscow or Premier Messner's trip to Cairo.

In this connection I have a question. Since, as we know, Gen Jaruzelski is the only socialist leader to have met Gorbachev four times, are we to assume that these two leaders are joined by some specific bonds? Or do such bonds exist between the Soviet Union and Poland? Should one refer to Gen Jaruzelski's statement whereby a certain kind of new rapprochement has occurred between the two countries?

Urban: The first part of your question seems to ask why I did not discuss Wojciech Jaruzelski's Moscow visit and Premier Zbigniew Messner's Cairo visit.

I did give a short commentary on the Moscow visit in my interview on the "Panorama of the Day" television news program. I did not have too much to add on the subject of this visit because on the very day of the press conference the joint Polish-Soviet declaration appeared in the press, as well as texts of both leaders' Moscow speeches and extensive reports on the visit. I simply did not have much to add. I gave the short commentary at a Polish journalist's request. The same applies to the visit to Egypt -- the press carried complete information, including what the Polish side had to say. I try to run these conferences without repeating what is already in the press, assuming that the journalists accredited in Poland do read the press and use it as an important source of information, and I also try to say new things, expressing a still unreleased government stance or answering questions.

To answer your second, quite complicated question, I cannot speak about the frequency of contacts between various socialist leaders and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But I can confirm that the frequency of contacts between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev is an important feature, but also one of many features, of a firm tightening and enhancement of Polish-Soviet relations. Mutual understanding between both leaders plays an important role throughout these relations. However, there is no reason to compare relations with the Soviet leader and relations with other socialist leaders.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: You have given us very precise information about the number of people taking part in the 1 and 3 May counterdemonstrations. What we ourselves saw on the streets of Warsaw on those days was an unprecedented mobilization of militia forces. Could you give us similar information about the number of militiamen deployed on 1 and 3 May and about the costs of deploying them?

Urban: Every year, you or someone else call it an unprecedented mobilization. Are you trying to suggest that the number of militiamen deployed is increasing all the time? If so, you are mistaken. The number is decreasing in proportion to diminishing needs. But we do not give the number of militiamen used to keep order when there are great public gatherings like on May Day or when there are planned attempts to upset the public order. This is quite simply a secret of the militia command.

Kari Matti Hoviseppae, KANSAN UUTISET of Finland: I must admit that May Day is a very important day in Poland, especially for Western journalists. However, I wanted to deal with another issue. I wanted to ask about the OPZZ document concerning alternative economic reform solutions, in which the OPZZ calls for stable prices of basic commodities. I wanted to find out whether the government intends to take the OPZZ postulates into account while preparing the economic plan for next year.

Urban: We will discuss these issues with the OPZZ and aim to formulate clear stances. The OPZZ has agreed to a certain extent with the concept of reduced subsidies. For example, we will have to discuss ways of reducing subsidies while keeping the prices of basic commodities unchanged. If production does not keep up with pay rises, it is impossible to conduct the present wages policy which, to make things worse, is supplemented by all sorts of demands to increase wages and keep prices stable at the same time. One cannot achieve such a high growth in production, it is unreal. So to put it briefly, the government is, as usual, carefully analyzing the OPZZ stance in its entirety. It is and will remain permanent practice to discuss these issues and try to reach a joint opinion on some issues at least.

Christopher Bobinski: Could you tell us why the state censors have prevented the publication of the entire OPZZ stance in last week's ZWIAZKOWIEC [TRADE UNIONIST]?

Urban: I know nothing about this. I would have to check the facts. I assume that this document was presented in the trade union press in full, just as other documents have.

Christopher Bobinski: I have another question on a different subject, about the Warsaw Catholic Intellectuals' Club [KIK]. It seems that Minister Lopatka wants to restrict Warsaw KIK's activity before the pope comes. The budget that has been approved for KIK this year is Z4.5 million. Last year it was Z9 million. Out of all the partners who receive money from the "Libella" Production-Service Center, this is the only one to have had restrictions. This is viewed as a measure of repression against this club. There is also another issue: It seems to me that the Office of Religious Affairs has started to change "Libella" into a public company. That is also viewed as repression. Could you relate to these two issues?

Urban: The first issue is too detailed for me to know about in detail. There was a question about relations between Warsaw KIK and "Libella" several weeks ago. I said that Warsaw KIK's income from "Libella" has fallen because the income of "Libella" itself has fallen. I then said that the state authorities will find ways of financing KIK. That is all I know and have known on this subject. Every Polish institution would like more money than it is getting because the needs of institutions everywhere in Poland are always greater than the resources to which they are entitled.

The second issue concerns the reorganization of "Libella." This is really not the government's concern, and it would be best for you to ask "Libella" itself for information. There are various differences in the opinions of the partners that together form social industrial associations. These partners are the Polish Catholic Social Union, Poznan KIK, Lublin KIK, and ODISS [expansion unknown]. These differences in opinion make it difficult for enterprises to function normally. There have also been organizational changes in some of the milieus interested in the effects of "Libella's" activity. Some partners are trying to organize other forms of economic activity. Thus, a commissary management has been set up to look for proper solutions. It is doing this mainly to reconcile the partners. What you have asked is connected with the 28 April directive by the minister for religious affairs on the subject of appointing a team to supervise "Libella's" activity and its commissary management. Apart from representatives of the state authorities, this team comprises people from institutions interested in results, such as the Polish Catholic Social Union; the KIK's in Warsaw, Lublin, and Poznan; ODISS; the "Wiez" ["Bond"] publishing house; and the "Laborem Exercens" Foundation. Thus, the matter is being solved democratically, by seeking joint solutions.

Gulio Gelibter, ANSA: Minister, three members of the Italian Radical Party and three parliamentarians applied for a Polish visa in Rome to attend a meeting organized by the Freedom and Peace organization. They were informed by the Polish Embassy in Rome that no decision about their visas had come from Warsaw. Can you tell us how this matter will develop?

Urban: This is no place to inquire about results of applications for Polish visas. The government press spokesman cannot deal with such inquiries because each day thousands and thousands of people apply for Polish visas. I would like to only point out two things in connection with your question. First, the organization you mentioned is illegal. Its activities are in conflict with our laws and undermine Poland's defenses. Second, we still remember the strange behavior of representatives of that Italian party when they chained themselves to objects in Warsaw streets and indulged in political shows, interfering in our internal affairs in a manner that defied our traditions and customs of public, political life.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to raise again the issue of "Libella" and the Warsaw KIK. Minister, you mentioned subsidies, but subsidies are not the point. The "Libella" enterprise, in which the Warsaw club has a share, earns money for the club. I do not know why the Office for Religious Affairs approves the budget of the club and why it cut the money received by the club. This is my explanation.

Urban: I spoke about a subsidy, referring to my statement that the Warsaw KIK would receive the necessary funds for its activities, would receive fiscal assistance. I told you about the position of the state authorities. Today I told you briefly and perhaps not accurately enough about changes taking place in one of the companies existing in Poland. I have no details about the performance of this company. I spoke about this only in connection with the fact that the state authority had butted in with the order issued by the minister for religious affairs. I described this order.

Rebecca Kaufman, U.S. National Public Radio and GLOBE AND MAIL, Canada: Minister, the press has published accurate information about the activities of Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark during his Polish visit. Could you comment on his meeting this morning with Gen Jaruzelski? Have there been any concrete results of these talks?

Urban: The visit is still going on and I cannot evaluate it until it is over. I can only say in connection with today's meeting that we are pleased with the present course of Clark's visit.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV 19 MAY

AU192045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1987 -- May 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Mikhail Gorbachev be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, stress was laid on the tradition links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, which developed continuously in the spirit of the summit agreements. It was stressed that the economic potential of Romania and the Soviet Union provided large opportunities for the further deepening and diversification of economic and technico-scientific collaboration, of cooperation and specialization in production, and of trade exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

New measures and actions were set meant to ensure the implementation of the long-term program on the development of economic and technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until 2000, signed at top level, the increase of cooperation and trade exchanges in the current five-year period.

It was shown that the development of collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union on an economic, technico-scientific plane and in other fields of activity was in the interests and to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the intergovernment commission, attended the interview.

Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest attended.

BRITAIN'S LORD NEWALL RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU192102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGREPRES, May 19, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on May 19 Lord Francis Storer Eaton Newall, member of the Defence Commission of the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The guest thanked for the interview, for the possibility to get to know the Romanian people's work and achievements in the country's economic and social development.

The fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Great Britain were highlighted during the interview and it was assessed that wide possibilities were at hand for intensifying them, especially the economic, industrial and technological cooperation, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

Some aspects of the world political life were also discussed. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that in the current very serious and complex international situation everything possible had to be done for halting the arms race and for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, to measures that should free mankind of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, for the firm promotion of the policy of detente and security, of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world. In that frame, President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the importance of an accord on medium-range nuclear missiles that should ensure their complete elimination from Europe and lead to the withdrawal of the tactical missiles and their complete destruction, to the achievements of concrete measures of reducing the conventional weapons, the troops and military expenditures.

The interview was attended by Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army.

Hugh James Arbathnott, Bucharest ambassador of Great Britain, was present.

Meets With Giosan, Milea

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, May 19, 1987 -- Lord Francis Newall, member of the Defense Commission of the House of Lords of the British Parliament, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, over May 11-19.

The guest was received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of National Defence. The relations of collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples, that develop continuously in the spirit of the summit understandings, were highlighted during the interviews.

Lord Francis Newall also had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the People's Councils of Iasi and Covasna Counties, met with representatives of education, cultural and arts establishments, of the cults, saw round economic, social units and tourist spots, as well as a Romanian Army unit.

At the end of the visit the guest met with journalists of the central press, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Romanian Radiotelevision.

Referring to his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Lord Francis Newall highlighted the fruitful character of the interview, during which they discussed aspects of development of the relations between the two countries, as well as current problems of the international life, especially related to disarmament. Expressing satisfaction at his Romanian visit, the guest stated inter alia:

"This is my second visit to your country. First time, mostly Transylvania, Bucharest, and this time Moldova and Bucharest. And they both have been very happy visits. And I am getting to know a lot of people and I have made a lot of friends. And I am hoping that the little that I can do will promote further and stronger relations between our two countries."

"Here I've seen schools, universities, the Bucharest metro, the new river, the new civic centre, and I had talks with religious leaders, as well as with leaders of the nationalities. I have quite definitely assured myself that there is no oppression of Hungarians or Germans and there is no prevention of going to church from all major religions. And I think what worries me is the fact that there are so many stories going around particularly in the Western world. Now, I have tried to discover where this information is starting from. Perhaps you know. It is most important for you to make sure that everything that is mentioned but is not true is answered correctly. I am quite convinced there is no oppression and stories are made up. You know people in the Western press and I think that you can help. Encourage them to come here and see for themselves. That is the best answer. And I can only say that I am sad that so many people do write things which are not true, and they know they are not true".

The guest stressed the fine relations between Romania and England, the possibilities of further expanding the collaboration between the two countries.

As for the international situation, Lord Francis Newall pointed to the need for promoting the dialogue in the settlement of the major issues of the present-day world: the achievement of disarmament and the securing of peace, the strengthening of confidence and collaboration among all states of the world.

RCP'S CONSTANTIN RECEIVED BY GREEK PARTY LEADER

AU192035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 19/5/1987 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the New Democratic Party of Greece, was conveyed a warm message of salute and best wishes.

Vividly thanking for the message, the leader of the New Democracy Party asked that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health and successes, and the expression of his feelings of esteem and particular consideration for the Romanian president, for his particular contribution to the development of the relations among Balkan countries, to the expansion of cooperation among European countries, for the efforts to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The exchange of messages took place when the leader of the New Democracy Party received Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the party Central Collegium. During the talk held, the leader of the New Democracy Party evoked with particular satisfaction the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Greek and Romanian peoples, between the two parties and expressed the wish to further develop them.

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVED BY EGYPT'S MUBARAK

AU191854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 19/5/1987 -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt received Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, who paid a visit to Egypt, at the invitation of the Supreme Youth and Sports Council of that country. On the occasion, from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the whole Egyptian people were conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes.

Thanking for the message, the Egyptian president asked that the Romanian party and state leader should be conveyed the warmest greetings and the friendly Romanian people wishes of success in the manysided socio-economic development of the homeland.

During the interview, stress was laid on the fine Romanian-Egyptian links of friendship and collaboration, which had taken a growing course, being decisively stimulated by summit agreements.

Current international issues were approached and it was stressed that peoples, the young generation included, had an important role in the struggle for peace, disarmament, a new international economic order, freedom and independence, for the building of a better and most just world on our planet.

During the visit, Nicu Ceausescu was received also by 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister of Egypt, and Yusuf Wali, secretary-general of the National Democratic Party, deputy prime minister. During the interviews, emphasis was placed on the development prospects of the manysided Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in the spirit of talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

GIOSAN RECEIVES COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU191748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1987 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on May 19 with a Colombian parliamentary delegation led by Heraclio Fernandez Sandoval, vice-president of the House of Representatives, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries, with emphasis on their role in the growth of collaboration in various domains. Stress was also laid on the mutual wish to intensify bilateral cooperation within the interparliamentary union with a view to establishing a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all the countries of the world.

The same day the guests had interviews with managerial staff in the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Ministry of the Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

GDR PEACE DELEGATION VISITS 12-15 MAY

AU161918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/05/1987 -- A delegation of the Peace Council of the GDR, made up of writer Deba Wieland, vice-chairman of the council, and Vera Richter, member of the secretariat of the Peace Council, paid a visit to Romania over May 12-15 at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

The delegation had interviews at the Party Academy of Social Political Education and at the editor's office of "FEMEIA" ["The Woman"] monthly, saw round cultural institutions and civil edifices in Bucharest.

The delegation also called at the National Peace Committee.

FURTHER ON JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD192331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG) -- A change in the structure of Yugoslav exports and adjustment to the Japanese market by means of technology transfers and industrial cooperation, especially through joint ventures and projects in third markets, (?are) essential for an advancement of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan

This was said in talks here today between Nenad Krekic, Yugoslavia's secretary for foreign trade, and Kazuo Iwata, the head of a visiting Japanese Government and economic delegation.

They agreed that a considerable increase in Yugoslav exports of goods and services could help expand Japanese exports of goods and technology transfer to Yugoslavia.

The delegation, consisting of seventy Japanese businessmen and government officials whose visit to Yugoslavia was initiated by Prime Ministers Nakasone and Mikulic in Belgrade last January, will tour this week a number of industrial centres in (?all) Yugoslav republics. Yugoslav firms have put forward 72 proposals on cooperation projects.

Yugoslav annual exports to Japan are valued at about 25 million dollars, and imports from it about 150 million dollars.

Received by Dizdarevic

LD200201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1529 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic today received a delegation of Japanese Businessmen headed by Kazuo Iwata, chairman of the association for the promotion of mechanical engineering industry and ex-chairman of the Executive Board of the Toshiba Corporation.

In a cordial talk, content was expressed with the favourable political relations and with the mutual efforts towards the further promotion of comprehensive relations. Hope was voiced that the Japanese delegation's visit would open up long-term economic cooperation for which a variety of possibilities exist in both countries.

MIKULIC SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ZHAO ZIYANG

AU191520 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 87 p 5

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has sent a telegram of condolences to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on the occasion of the big fire in the Chinese Province of Heilongjiang.

FINANCE SECRETARY MEETS NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS

LD200217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Hague, 19 May (TANJUG) -- Netherlands Premier Ruud Lubbers today received Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, and in talks with him assessed as encouraging certain trends and efforts being made by the Yugoslav Government to overcome economic difficulties. Rikanovic -- who is in the Netherlands at the invitation of Netherlands Finance Minister Herman Ruding -- told Lubbers about the measures and results of Yugoslav economic policy. The Netherlands premier stressed that he was very pleased with his talks with Rikanovic, because -- as he emphasized -- he now had more information on Yugoslavia's economic situation. Lubbers and Rikanovic discussed bilateral cooperation and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands with the EC. Certain topical questions of international financial and economic relations were also addressed.

LCY-PCI TALKS IN ROME AFFIRM 'CORDIAL' TIES

LD142151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Rome, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Italy and Yugoslavia are developing friendly and good-neighborly cooperation and relations, which are an example of cooperation between two countries with different social orders. Within the framework of this cooperation ties between the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the LCY present an additional impetus to cooperation and confirmtion of friendly and cordial ties which the two parties have been developing for many years. This assessment was made today in Rome by the highest-ranking representative of the PCI and the LCY in the talks during the short working visit to Italy by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The visit by the LCY delegation comes within the framework of regular annual meetings between representatives of the two parties, and it is also an opportunity for the Yugoslav side to return the visit paid last year by PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta.

The PCI and the LCY are developing exceptionally close and cordial relations, which contribute to already good cooperation between the two countries, Alessandro Natta said. We are linked by long-term friendship and a great proximity of views, Milanko Renovica said. In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship the delegations of the two parties exchanged views on a series of international questions of joint interest, including East-West relations, disarmament, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the internal situation in the two countries.

The talks held in the PCI's central office in Rome were also attended by members of the PCI Directorate Giorgio Napolitano, Gian Carlo Pajetta, and Antonio Rubbi, and on the Yugoslav side by Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Sekulovic, president of the LCY International Cooperation Commission; and Ante Skataretiko, SFRY ambassador to Italy. After the talks a formal dinner was given in honor of the Yugoslav delegation. Toasts were exchanged at the dinner.

Italian Communists assess that there is still plenty of room for the developing of comprehensive cooperation between Italy and the SFRY, and believe that Italy and the EEC should be strongly interested in not only the stability of Yugoslavia but also in its speedier development.

The PCI thus intends to make additional efforts toward overcoming difficulties in present relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, and will advocate this both to the government in Rome and the European Parliament, Natta said in the talks.

The two sides assessed that the EEC's isolationism and protectionism toward the developing countries are shortsighted and wrong. The Italian Communists will also advocate that Italy seek a different attitude of developed countries toward nonaligned ones at the forthcoming summit of developed Western countries in Venice.

The PCI and the LCY also note the great significance of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, global and nonbloc factor in international relations and support all the initiatives whose aim is to halt arms race and establish equitable economic and political relations. In the talks the two sides welcomed the resumption of the negotiating process between the United States and the USSR, and stressed that the world expects much from the results of these negotiations.

The Italian Communists, Natta said, stress the significance of the present round of negotiations on disarmament in Geneva for the prospects of strengthening detente. Milanko Renovica informed his collocutors about the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the extensive action that Yugoslavia is conducting to ensure a consistent implementation of the decisions of the latest Harare summit.

The talks between the two parties are yet another confirmation of their consistent orientation toward a free and independent choice of the paths to socialism and for the full equality of all parties in mutual relations.

Interview With Renovica Cited

LD181302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0726 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Rome, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party [PCI] has a long tradition and is of manifold significance. It is an example of relations founded upon equality, independence, mutual respect, and understanding, such as should prevail and such as are increasingly being asserted among communist, workers, and other progressive parties and movements. The fact that our two parties operate in very different conditions and that they nevertheless come to very similar or identical assessments of the major international issues, indicates that democratic and equal relations do not lead to divisions and confrontation, but rather, promote rapprochement and strengthen cooperation. Thereby, said Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to the PCI organ L'UNITA, we jointly make a concrete contribution to developing positive tendencies in the modern workers' movement.

It is our firm conviction, Renovica stressed, that such relations are a very significant factor in further developing comprehensive good-neighborly friendly cooperation between our peoples and countries which we both have an interest in promoting. It was in this spirit, in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, that the talks with Comrade Natta were conducted; we are very satisfied with the content and results of these talks. We are convinced that this meeting, too, will give fresh stimulus to and contribute toward even more successful cooperation between the LCY and the PCI and also toward promoting overall relations between our two countries.

Expounding Yugoslavia's stand on the latest phase of the U.S.-USSR negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the prospects these open up, Renovica said that our country is looking to the outcome of the negotiations with hope and optimism, as, indeed, is the entire peace-loving community. Like all European countries, we are vitally committed to making, and for decades have striven -- particularly through the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations -- to make the maximum contribution toward halting the arms race and asserting a concept of security such as would be founded upon respect for the principles of active peaceful coexistence. The moment has now come when it is possible to attain some important results in this direction, and this moment must not be missed.

According to Renovica, it would be very important for the CSCE process to be consolidated, particularly at the present phase in Vienna, and for it to be enhanced with substantive negotiations on strengthening confidence and security in Europe, all the more so in that in the disarmament sphere the Vienna meeting is lagging behind the opportunities opened up by the superpower dialogue.

In company with the other nonaligned and neutral countries, he specified, Yugoslavia advocates that a decision should be adopted in Vienna on extending the mandate of the Stockholm conference, so as to include in the measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe a restriction of military activity and of the so-called independent activity of naval and air forces. We also advocate that the nonaligned and neutral European countries should be involved on an equal basis in the negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe and that these latter should be put under the aegis of the CSCE.

Asked by the journalists to summarize the efforts so far exerted in reforms aimed at stabilizing the economic and social crisis in Yugoslavia, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said that the long-term Program of Economic Stabilization and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress laid down a way to emerge from the crisis which should ensure more intensive development, greater application of modern scientific and technological achievements, a stronger export orientation, and broader involvement in the international division of labor. The point of departure in this, he added, is the necessity for freer operation of economic forces and the market, and the further promotion of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. Changes in the economic system and in developmental and economic policy have therefore been carried out and are continuing to be carried out with the aim of adapting that system and policy to the requirements of economic stabilization.

Our priority tasks are without doubt to overcome economic difficulties, bring down inflation, reduce all forms of consumption to within realistic bounds, to bring about more efficient and stable economic development and structural adaptation, and to create conditions for greater productive employment, Renovica stressed. Recalling last year's results in the growth of industrial and agricultural production, employment, and labor productivity, he cited that certain positive trends are being continued this year, too. The initial results achieved indicate, in his opinion, the ability of our socialist self-managing society, even in aggravated conditions of development, to find new opportunities and ways of enlivening economic activity.

Touching upon the constitutional changes, Milanko Renovica stressed that these will not affect the basic principles of the Constitution; that is, the meaning and character of the constitutional changes lies in amending only those institutional and normative solutions which have not been confirmed in practice.

These changes are designed to enable the more rational and efficient functioning of all the institutions of the socioeconomic and political system and the realization of the constitutional position and role of the working class and all working people in society, as prerequisites for material and cultural prosperity, further strengthening of the equality of the nations and nationalities and of the cohesion and independence of the Yugoslav federal community, and the strengthening of responsibility in implementing legality, as a condition for the stability of the system of self-management.

Accordingly, he added, what the changes mean is not that we are going for greater or lesser "centralization" or "decentralization," but that they involve the further development of Yugoslav federalism, especially its socialist, self-managing, and democratic components, which constitute the most successful barrier against centralist and particularist tendencies getting stronger.

Asked about the significance and role of Yugoslavia's cooperation with Western Europe and the Eastern countries, Renovica said that the SFRY, as a nonaligned and European country, wishes to develop even further all forms of cooperation with the countries of Western Europe, including the members of the EEC, and to enter into new forms of economic, financial, and other cooperation with them, in the mutual interest.

However, such a readiness and openness for cooperation on our part, he commented, does not always meet with appropriate understanding. We frequently come up against unilateral measures restricting imports of our goods, and against customs and other barriers by the community and individual EEC members, even though the commodity exchange imbalance is markedly not in our favor. This is confirmed by the fact that the EEC accounted for 87 percent of the overall Yugoslav foreign trade deficit in 1986.

Renovica emphasized that Yugoslavia is in favor of being granted conditions for entering the community market such as will help to make its products more competitive and will increase exports; and he commented that there is no need to lay special stress on the degree of the SFRY's interest in overcoming stagnation in economic and other forms of cooperation with the EEC, removing reserve in regard to Yugoslavia, and in involving its basic organizations of associated labor and scientific institutions in the programs of the EEC and other West European countries.

Given that we have no double criteria in international relations and cooperation, we develop relations with East European countries on the same principles. We are striving to overcome difficulties in cooperation with the CEMA countries, to expand economic, scientific, and other contacts, and to base all types of relations upon equality and full respect for mutual interests, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in an interview to UNITA.

ALBANIAN DELEGATION ENDS TITOGRAD VISIT

LD151807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 14 May 87

[Excerpts] Titograd, 14 May (TANJUG) -- A political-economic delegation from the town of Shkoeder, led by Bujar Dedali, chairman of the Shkoder District People's Council Executive Committee, today ended a 2-day visit to Titograd. During the talks which Ratko Ivanovic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly, and his assistants held with the guests, the focus was on improving economic cooperation between the two towns, for which, as it was established, there are many unused opportunities.

Extending economic cooperation, as stressed by both sides, should contribute to improving overall relations between the two neighboring countries on already agreed principles.

The talks between the delegations of Titograd and Shkoder are a continuation of a dialogue which started last year between representatives of the two towns, while a Titograd delegation was paying a visit to Shkoder. [passage omitted]

According to contracts signed so far, and projects about to be negotiated, the value of expected trade in goods this year is around $9 million which is a considerable increase over last year.

The visit and talks, as pointed out in the statement by the Titograd Municipal Assembly, took place in a pleasant and friendly atmosphere, and the agreements reached present a basis for extending cooperation. Bujar Dedali, chairman of the Shkoder District People's Council Executive Committee, invited Ratko Ivanovic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly, to pay another visit to Shkoder, which was accepted with pleasure.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN COOPERATION SUBMITTED TO LCY

AU182008 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Relations on Nonaligned Basis"]

[Text] Belgrade -- At its session presided over by Dobrivoje Vidic, the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation discussed yesterday reports and information about recently held meetings as a part of the LCY international cooperation program.

Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the work of the Third Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico and on his talks with the top Cuban Communist Party officials in Havana.

As regards the Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, it was said that preparations for the unification of all four socialist parties in Mexico had been finalized.

The session also emphasized the importance of the current processes of emancipation in Latin American countries and concluded that in this connection the SFRY and our sociopolitical organizations should develop as fruitful relations as possible with partners in that part of the world on the basis of political and economic concepts of the Nonaligned Movement.

As far as talks between Marko Orlandic and the most prominent Cuban officials are concerned, it was pointed out that several important meetings between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party representatives took place recently which contributed toward improvements in Yugoslav-Cuban relations as a whole.

Milojko Drulovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, submitted a report on the work of the French Socialist Party National Congress. French Socialists expressed great interest in cooperation with other forces of the left including the Communist Party and the Left Radical Movement with the aim of further developing processes of progressive changes.

HASANI CONGRATULATES MOJSOV ON ELECTION

LD152327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session, presided over by President Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency elected and proclaimed Lazar Mojsov as president and Hamdija Pozderac as vice president of the SFRY Presidency. The election and proclamation of the president and vice president were carried out as stated in the SFRY Constitution and on the basis of the rotation order laid down in the standing orders on the work of the SFRY Presidency. The 1-year mandate of the newly-elected president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency begins on 16 May. The election and proclamation were attended by SFRY Assembly President Ivo Vrandecic and Federal Executive Council President Branko Mikulic.

Congratulating Lazar Mojsov on his election as president and Hamdija Pozderac as vice president, Sinan Hasani wished them much success on behalf of all the members of the Presidency in carrying out their duties. Pledging the support and willingness to cooperate on the part of the Presidency members and assistance to the newly-elected president and vice president, Hasani stressed that he had also had this support during his mandate, for which he most cordially thanked the members of the SFRY Presidency. He stressed that he would not have been able to fulfill the duties he had if the Presidency had not indeed worked collectively, with the involvement of each of the members individually and all of them together. "In every task we acted with unity, mutual understanding, and a common sense of responsibility for the position entrusted to us by the SFRY Constitution. We were guided always and exclusively by the common interests of the working people and citizens of the equal nations and nationalities of the SFRY," stressed Sinan Hasani.

Expressing his thanks on behalf of Hamdija Pozderac and himself for their election, Lazar Mojsov stressed that from the death of President Tito to 15 May 1987 a full cycle of elections for president of the SFRY Presidency from all socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces has been completed. Recalling the provisions of the Constitution and the established rotation order laid down in the standing orders on the work of the SFRY Presidency, these elections have been carried out without any complications. Mojsov said this shows the SFRY Presidency has found its right place and has fulfilled its duty in difficult years. He said he is convinced that it will continue to fulfill it in the years ahead.

He recalled that the SFRY Presidency has, in the 3 years it has been working with the present composition, held 149 sessions and nearly 100 meetings of Presidency members at which numerous debates were conducted and many important stances and documents adopted. In all these years, Mojsov said, the Presidency has made efforts, jointly and in a spirit of unity, to reply to the demands of our society in conducting the domestic and foreign policy of the SFRY.

He stressed that the year in which Sinan Hasani was president of the SFRY Presidency was particularly arduous and that it had required a great deal of work. He recalled that it had been the year of the LCY Congress, in whose preparations the SFRY Presidency had also been involved with regard to the examination of the many social problems. This was also the year in which many problems of domestic and foreign policy, and the strengthening of our Armed Forces and security, were examined, a year of great activities connected with the preparation and holding of the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, and then the implementation of its conclusions.

This year, together with the newly elected Federal Executive Council, the Presidency debated many problems linked to implementing the policy of economic stabilization, endeavoring to bring about a change and to halt the negative tendencies in our development. "Bearing all this in mind," Mojsov said, "I would like, on behalf of all of us, to express our great gratitude for all the efforts, the patience, and great contribution that Comrade Sinan Hasani made in the position of president of the SFRY Presidency in the past year. This was, so to speak, an endless task. I would like, on behalf of all of us, to thank him for all he has done as president of the SFRY Presidency."

Lazar Mojsov said he is convinced the Presidency will, in the coming year, continue to work with the same unity and in the same spirit of critical examination when searching for paths toward united stands.

"Although we often say that every year is decisive," Mojsov stressed, "I believe this year will indeed be decisive, if for other reason than it is the generally expressed demand that priority be given to action, and not just to examination and analysis. We have recognized the causes, studied them many times over, and discussed them. Now we must concentrate on the main directions of our action. This is a year in which we must above all do all we can to reverse the economic currents in the country, to halt negative trends in our economic development, to bring about a further increase in production, labor productivity, employment, higher exports, and above all, to halt the "infernal hydra" of inflation that has burdened us for so many years.

This will also be a year of constitutional changes. In its proposal, the SFRY Presidency has initiated a number of constitutional changes. Although this work is currently within the competence of the Constitutional Questions Commission of the SFRY Assembly, it is certain that the SFRY Presidency will have great responsibility in the course of the coordination and final adoption of the constitutional amendments for reaching agreement on all these changes and ensuring that in a working and constructive atmosphere everything is changed that should and can be changed to make our socio-political and economic system, and our life in general, run better, that we remove everything that have proved to be inappropriate in our work so far."

Lazar Majsov also said it will perhaps be necessary to look at what the Presidency itself should do to make its work more efficient and to be swifter in reactions, so that it can also make the contribution all working people and citizens of our country expect of the SFRY Presidency.

Expressing his thanks once again for the confidence shown in him, Mojsov expressed his belief that the SFRY Presidency will continue, as it has up until now, by joint effort and agreement to carry out with full responsibility the role the SFRY Constitution entrusts to it.

YOUTH GROUP 'RELIEVES' STUDENT EDITOR OF DUTIES

Board Expresses 'Surprise'

LD182244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidium of the University Conference of the Belgrade Socialist Youth Organization decided to relieve Miroslav Visic, acting chief editor of "STUDENT" [university youth organization paper], from his present post for seriously deviating from the paper's declared editorial policy in the last two issues.

At the same session, the presidium of the university youth organization appointed Sime Cickovic, student at Belgrade University's Faculty of Political Sciences, as the paper's new chief editor.

The news of the decision was announced after the session by Goran Trivan, president of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Organization. The statement goes on to describe as impermissible the fact that the last issues of "STUDENT" did not reflect the attitudes and views of students at Belgrade University.

Immediately after the statement had been read, the "STUDENT" editorial board had a meeting at which it expressed its surprise that Mirolsav Visic was not allowed to attend the presidium session of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Organization. The act of releasing Visic from duty was described as a degradation and humiliation for "STUDENT" itself, all the more so as the designs for the front pages of the last two issues had not been officially denounced by anybody. "STUDENT" Editor Dragon Petrovic said that the statement was full of denunciations but with no reasoned arguments. He went on to stress that the appointment of the new editor was an unprecedented act in the history of the paper, as Sime Cickovic had no experience as a journalist -- the fact that will most probably lead to disruption in the editorial board's work continuity.

Editors Call For 'Public Debate'

LD192312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1904 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the decision by the Presidium of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Federation to dismiss Miroslav Visic, acting editor-in-chief of STUDENT, the paper's editorial board today issued a statement to the effect that the decision was made "without providing any argument or evidence." The statement, distributed to journalists, goes on to say that the way in which Visic was replaced could be described as "political violence unprecedented in the paper's 50-year history."

The journalists working at the paper consider as "serious slandering of both the editorial board and its hitherto editor in chief" the assessments contained in the statement from yesterday's closed session of the Presidium of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Federation that included such denunciations as "crudely offending revolutionary achievements", "insulting the personality and work of Comrade Tito, Youth Day, and Security Day".

Describing the decision by the Presidium of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Federation as "illegal, undemocratic and insulting," the STUDENT editorial board calls for it to be rescinded and the accountability of the presidium's president and the presidium itself to be established. The journalists on STUDENT also insist that the "case of STUDENT" should be submitted for public debate among Belgrade University students, that an extraordinary session of the University Conference of Belgrade Socialist Youth Federation be convened, and that an emergency meeting be held with the presidents of the University LC Committee and Belgrade City LC Committee and Belgrade University rector.

FACTORY WORKERS REPLACE DIRECTOR, DISBAND COUNCIL

LD191329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0451 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Zepce, 19 May (TANJUG) -- Business losses in the first 3 months of this year amounting to 500 million dinars, production significantly less than planned, inactivity, idleness, bad work and production discipline, and the poor functioning of self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations: This is a picture of the current situation in the Furniture Two basic organization of associated labor, a new factory in Zepce that operates as part of the Krivaj combine in Zavidovici. All this, accompanied of course by low personal incomes, gave employees in this collective sufficient grounds for their recent work stoppage, following which all this became known.

At the request of workers' meetings, Ivica Rados, the director of the basic organization of associated labor, resigned. The technical director and secretary of the basic organization of associated labor were replaced. The workers' council, the disciplinary commission, the self-managing workers' control body, and other self-managing organs were dissolved. A comrades' council will examine the degree of ideopolitical responsibility of all 44 LC members. Elections have been called to form fresh self-managing organs.

The LC Municipal Committee claims that this "surgical incision" and the great readiness for the recovery of this, until recently, model collective, should have been performed much earlier. Any procrastination in the current circumstances would only cover up the problems, which would have become significantly larger and more serious. During the first 3 months of this year, production is 25 percent less than planned and its value is less by as much as half. Because of slackness and lack of expertise, and in many cases even intentionally, production costs have been significantly increased. Materials, tools, machines, and even some finished products like chairs, wardrobes, and others were carried out of the factory "unobserved" and thus without punishment. Some products were, with the directors' knowledge, given to private businesses at trifling prices.

The sociopolitical organizations, with their inactivity and passive attitude have, they say in the LC Municipal Committee, only helped the problems to become more serious, and in addition make business operations worse and losses bigger.

It is expected that the measures taken will lead to the recovery of this collective, which employs about 630 workers and which, in the main, exports its production. However, in view of the accumulated problems and the degree of dislocation in internal relations, the recovery therapy will last a long time. All the more so because most frequently it is unskilled workers operating the expensive and modern machinery and because the old practice whereby you can live well from inactivity is changing slowly.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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